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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th Aug.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.M. STEAMER	4265	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5597	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
R. TAMAR	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6258	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallisching	3,705	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	330	7th Nov.

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MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
BADRALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,222	27th Aug.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
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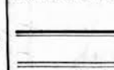

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Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the native Islanders break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible unequalled —113d., and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

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Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

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IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

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These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

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These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 34 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

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A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energising and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

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These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

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Appointed Agents—From whom the Genuine Pills can be obtained: Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. Bombay TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla, PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kussuli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi, Mr. B. SHEPHERD.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing pain in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—113d., and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 11-5m., 10-42s. Low water, 4-9m., 5-8s.

P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of the 24th inst., due to arrive, 4 p.m.

Bombay Gun Club races, Love Grove, 4-30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, adjourned meeting, 5-15 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Real and the Unreal," by Rev. W. H. Dixon, Church Mission Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

Municipal vs. Ordnance Department.

Army and Navy C. S. vs. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets 6h. 30m. High water, 11-37m., 11-32s. Low water, 4-52m., 5-43s.

CRICKET.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Independent.

Elphinstone C. C. vs. John Bright.

Sir Jamsetjee F. B. Institution vs. Baronet.

Islam Gymkhana vs. Hoosain C. Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raventhaler entered, and the steamer Crescent left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Nizam and Edandale entered, and the steamers Carthage and Gisela left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove, this afternoon, at 4-30.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral, to-morrow evening.

MISSION LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, this evening, at 6-30, by the Rev. W. H. Dixon, M.A. Subject: "The Real and the Unreal."

B. B. B. A. SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held, this afternoon, when Mr. R. P. Karkaria will read a paper on "The Emperor Akbar and the Parsees."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Muscat, per extra s.s. Alphee, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, (Sunday): Articles for Linga, Bundar Abbas, and Bushire, specially superscribed for despatch by this vessel, will also be forwarded.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchavati, Nasik, 1,775 patients were treated during the month of July last. Among these 949 were males, 355 females, and 470 children. Sixty-one minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during the period.

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—The ordinary annual general meeting of this library will be held to-morrow, at 2 p.m., in the Library Hall, to receive and adopt the audited balance-sheet and the report of the managing committee for 1895 and to elect a new managing committee and to appoint auditors and book committee.

REPORTED THEFT AT LOHAR STREET.—Wassoo Bheewa, residing at Lohar Street, has reported to the police that from his room, on Tuesday or Wednesday last, someone entered his room and abstracted from a box gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 65-12-0. One Ramchander Baloo, who was present at his visit to the complainant in the same room, has since the discovery of the theft disappeared.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A VICTORIA DRIVER.—Dawood Peer Mahomed, aged forty years, driver of victoria No. 708, was, on Thursday afternoon, assisting the driver of victoria No. 309 in unfastening one of the traces of their carriage, when the accidentally fell. The horse at once took fright and bolted, one of the wheels passing over Dawood's head, fracturing the right side of his face. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July last there were 110 bullocks, 34 horses, and 16 dogs at the Bai Sakarabai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 123 bullocks, 31 horses and 30 dogs were admitted, and 96 bullocks 48 horses and 23 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 14 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients:—19 horses, 2 bullocks, 57 dogs, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 4 parrots, and 1 fowl.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SCHOOLBOY.—About half past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, an East Indian boy, named A. F. Mesquitta, aged thirteen years, was playing in the compound of the Anglo-Portuguese School, at Dadur, when a cocoanut, which had been blown down from the tree by the gust of the wind, fell on the boy's head, fracturing the skull. The boy was picked up unconscious and taken into the school, where he expired in about half-an-hour. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the evening, at the school, touching the death of the boy, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Naderi, Captain A. McAllister, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Jeddah, via Aden, and experienced moderate wind and sea throughout. Captain Wood, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, Captain W. Gray, which arrived from Calcutta, met with strong monsoon weather. —The same company's steamer Kola, Captain T. Whitehead, R. N. R., arrived, yesterday, after a very strong adverse current on the Kathiawar coast, moderate monsoon and moderate sea.—The steamer Edendale, Captain W. Biddington, which arrived in ballast harbour yesterday from Karachi, experienced strong S. W. monsoon and high sea.

A CUNNING BUNNIAH.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Pitamber Govindji, a Marwari, charged Bhima, a woman, with theft of utensils, valued at Rs. 15. The evidence disclosed that accused was in the keeping of complainant, who had given him Rs. 45 and the utensils when she left him. She had kept the utensils in complainant's possession with whom she subsequently lived. On some dispute arising Bhima left complainant's house, and took away the ornaments which belonged to her; but complainant brought on the proceedings to threaten her. The magistrate fined the complainant Rs. 50, which was ordered to be paid to accused as compensation.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a police ramosee, doing duty at the Mombadavie Tank, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in the tank. The ramosee at once informed the police in charge, when it appeared to be that of a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The body, which was dressed only in a bundee, was in an advanced state of decomposition and there were no external marks of violence visible on it. Information was circulated throughout the town, any many persons saw the body, but no one could identify it. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Mombadavie Tank, on view of the body, when the jury on the evidence brought in an open verdict.

THE BOMBAY BOHRA CLUB.—The first gathering held by the Bombay Bohra Club, at Sion, on Saturday and Sunday last, was comprised of about seventy-five persons of the Bohra community, and besides distance a programme of sports was gone through by the assembly, among which the swimming race formed the chief part. After a distribution of prizes to the winners, and a due interpretation as to the advantages derived from such public gatherings having been given by the chairman, Mr. Abdoolally Hakimji, and secretary, Mr. Abdoolkader Allibhoy Bastawalla, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sheth Adamji Peerbhoy for his having kindly allowed to occupy his bungalow for the occasion and to the chairman, and the meeting terminated late at night.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Hosein alias Ismail, aged thirty-five, a Mahomedan house-breaker, was charged at the instance of Constable Walton, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking by day in order to commit theft. About 5 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, one Mariam Bee, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Telly Gully, locked the door of her room and went out to buy some vegetables. During her absence she opened the lock with a duplicate key, and entered the room, but before he could remove anything the prosecutrix came up, and finding the door of the room open, became suspicious. She at once entered the place, when to her surprise she found the accused standing near the cot. Mariam Bee raised an alarm, on hearing which a number of neighbours turned out, and the accused was arrested and given in police custody. Accused was then searched, and a bunch of keys and pieces of iron were found on his person. Accused denied the offence, saying that he had simply gone there to buy what he called him at her house. He, however, admitted one previous conviction, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walton charged Fatma, a Mahomedan lad aged sixteen years, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 8, the property of Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Habibulla, a Mahomedan, employed at the Pare Workshop, residing at Soortee Mohalla. Complainant and accused are neighbours. On the 3rd instant accused went to the complainant, and asked him for a loan of a pair of bangles, as which, she stated, she wanted to wear at a wedding. Complainant gave her the bangles, provided she would return them the next day. Having obtained the bangles, she went to the wedding in company with a friend of hers, but as she had no money to pay the conveyance fare, she pledged one of the bangles with a Marwaree for Rs. 3. She then pawned the other bangle with another Marwaree and treated her friends with liquor. On the following day complainant asked for the return of the bangles, when on learning that they had been pledged with Marwarees, he proposed the matter to the police, who arrested the girl and recovered the bangles. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship convicted her, but taking into consideration her youth, sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one week.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—The secretary and treasurer of the above institution begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following sums and outstation donations from 1st January to 5th August:—A Friend, Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Maharaja of Pudukottai and Mr. James H. Sielck, each Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Messrs. A. J. Saldanha and Sons, each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Honble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Lt.-Col. Gerald Martin, Hurmusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 20; Shree Raja Saheb Gulpuzlee Rao C.I.E., and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, each Rs. 15; H. H. Raja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sir Chas. F. Farran, Kt., (Chief Justice of Bombay), the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, Dr. Rashbeary Ghose, C.I.E., M.A., D.L., Surgeon-Major Lt.-Col. W. B. Boyd, Standard Oil Co. of New York, Messrs. Alex J. Agabeg, L. Penny, C.E., H. J. F. H. G., R. Gilbert, Credit Lyonnais, P. S. F., R. G. Grunson, and S. D., each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. Hosking, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, A. M. T. J. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brothers, J. O'Callaghan, Surg-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, Messrs. F. A. Little, R. A. E., H. R. Dusk, Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, B. J. Ratcliffe, E. W. K., P. Byrne, J.M.C., A. McK., Premchund Roychund, H. W. Uloth, G. P. de S., Th. Vafiadis and Co., R. Y., G. H. Townsend, I. O'Connell, D. H. G., Sorabji N. Talati and Co., E. B. Carroll, M. I. C. E., T. Kerr Anderson, bar.-at-law, S. Tomlinson, C. E., Jas. Begbie, Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, H. I. B. H., Tullockchand and Shapoorjee, H. D. O., Mrs. A. Bapsy, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, F. C. Allen, and T. Ranganakha Tawker and Sons, each Rs. 5; and S. D., Rs. 1. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

THE STORY OF BURNING A HUSBAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Masoo Chatoo, a Mahomedan weaver, aged twenty-five, residing with his wife in a chawl, at Grant Road. On the morning of the 19th July last, deceased was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from serious burns to his arms and chest, which, he then stated to the House Surgeon and police, had been caused by his accidentally knocking over a burning kerosine oil lamp, which was placed near his bed. Two days after his admission into the hospital, Masoo changed his first statement, and it is said, at the instigation of his relatives, alleged that the burns on his body were caused by his wife, Fatma, having intentionally upset a kerosine oil lamp on him, while he was lying asleep on the bed. On the strength of this second statement, the woman, Fatma, was arrested by Inspector Saunderson, and placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the then S-cond Presidency Magistrate, charged with the offence of causing hurt to her husband, the deceased. The magistrate remanded the case, as the deceased was then lying in under treatment at the hospital. Deceased grew worse, and on the morning of Tuesday last, his condition becoming precarious, the House Surgeon considered it advisable to have his dying deposition taken down. Accordingly the police summoned Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, who immediately proceeded to the hospital and recorded the dying deposition of the deceased, in the presence of his wife, Fatma. The deceased then deposed that he saw his wife upsetting the kerosine oil lamp on the divhour which took fire and burnt him. At the inquiry, held yesterday, by the coroner, none of the witnesses corroborated the statement made by the deceased before the magistrate. There was no evidence to show even that the parties were at variance, and that the woman had any motive for doing a deed alleged against her. Under the circumstances the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BRINGING A CRIMINAL CHARGE TWICE OVER.

AN IMPROPER PROCEEDING.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Balkrishna Succaram charged Jani, a woman with criminal breach of trust in respect of a nose-ring, an ornament worn by the Hindu women. It was alleged that the woman had taken a loan of the ornament along with other ornaments to wear on a particular occasion. She returned all the other ornaments except the nose-ring, which she subsequently pawned with a Hindu goldsmith. The defence was that only last month complainant had charged accused with a similar offence before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, who dismissed the charge, accepting the defence that complainant had kept Jani, as his mistress, and had presented the ornament to her with which she could do anything she liked as it was not entrusted to her, but presented to her. Mr. Kashidas Nanandass, Vakeel, who defended accused, submitted that the charge being dismissed by one magistrate, complainant had no right to institute proceedings against the woman on the same charge, more particularly when the Presidency Magistrate was not apprised of the fact that Mr. Webb had already disposed of the charge. Mr. Sanders-Slater remarked that it was a most improper course for the Vakeel, Mr. Nanandass, to advise the complainant, submitted that the subject matter of the present charge was a distinct offence, having no connection with the charge investigated by Mr. Webb. The woman had again pledged the ornament with another man after she was discharged by Mr. Webb. The magistrate said that Mr. Webb's finding was distinct—that she was not entrusted with the property, and she could do whatever she liked with it. The present proceedings were an attempt to get a different decision on the subject from one passed by Mr. Webb. The court therefore called upon complainant to show cause why he should not be made to pay compensation to accused.

In disposing of the matter, the magistrate said that accused was charged with criminal breach of trust, and in respect of that charge she said that the ornament had been presented to her by complainant. Mr. Webb believed it, and upon that he discharged accused. Complainant was not satisfied with the decision, and filed another complaint, in which the only addition was that added by him was that when Mr. Webb discharged her she pawned the ornament with another man. It was a vexatious charge as no mention was made by the complainant regarding the previous proceedings. The court therefore ordered that complainant should pay Rs. 25 to the accused as compensation.

Mr. Malgaonkar submitted that he considered that the word "pledge" by him was a fresh offence, and that in his opinion it was not necessary to mention the fact to his Worship that accused had been charged on a similar offence before another magistrate. Under the circumstances his client should not suffer for his (the pleader's) mistake.

The magistrate did not think it right that accused should suffer for the mistake of complainant's pleader.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE annual fixture between the two local gymkhanas comes off this afternoon on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 1-45 p.m. The following XI will represent the Parsee Gymkhana:—S. B. Spencer, K. M. Mistry, B. L. Billimoria, A. H. Mehta, D. E. Mody, R. E. Mody, P. H. Daver, E. N. Daver, K. K. Kharas, M. H. Sanjana, and B. F. Batliwalla. A tent will be provided for Parsee ladies and friends of the Parsee Gymkhana. It is an unfortunate coincident that the Marine Battalion XI plays a match this afternoon, and Captain Carnegy will probably not play for Bombay Gymkhana. The team will consequently be weakened to a great extent.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The following is the result of the matches in the first round of the cricket competition of the above Association:—New High School, a boy; Proprietary High School beat the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage; Fort High School beat the Byramji Jijibhai Parsee Institution Institution; St. Xavier's High School beat the Gokuldass Tejpal School; the Indo-British Institution beat St. Mary's Institution; the Antonio Da Silva School beat the Free General Assembly's Institution; Elphinstone High School, a bye; and Cathedral High School, a bye. The second round will open with the match between the New High School and the Proprietary High School on Wednesday. The game promises to be exciting, as it is anticipated that the victors in this match will have the best chance of winning the handsome "Harris Memorial Challenge Shield," which is due in Bombay by the in-coming mail.

MULLA'S XIII VS. VAKIL'S XII.

In order to prepare themselves well for the match with the Deccan Collegians to be played at Poona on the 15th instant, the Elphinstone Collegians have organised a series of matches, and one of these was played on Thursday on the College Gymkhana Ground and ended in a victory for Vakil's XII by 6 wickets and 7 runs. Mulla's XIII batted first and were disposed of for 78 runs, the unbeaten batsman having of P. Vakil (7 wickets for 19 runs). J. Mody and S. Mulla batted well, contributing 36 and 17, respectively. Vakil's XII then went in to bat, and at the end of time had lost 5 wickets for 85 runs, towards which total P. H. Vakil, Y. G. Nadkarni, and P. K. Telang contributed 27, 22 (not out) and 15, respectively. The following are the scores:—

MULLA'S XIII.

H N Vakil, c Daruwala, b P Vakil	5
J D Mody, c Telang, b merchant	36
S F Mulla, c Nadkarni, b P Vakil	17
M B Vacha, c Joshi, b P Vakil	0
D J Kanga, b Vakil	10
H E Cooper, c Daruwala, b P Vakil	0
Y G Nandkarni, c Dhaverl, b P Vakil	1
H G Vacha, c and b P Vakil	0
Y V Bhandarkar, not out	3
D M Engineer, c Engineer, b Merchant	0
L R Subedar, b Merchant	0
J B Vacha, b Merchant	0
Chinai, b P Vakil	1
Extras	4
Total	78

VAKIL'S XII.

K D Engineer, c Vacha, b Mulla	8
B N Merchant, c Daivi, b Vacha	2
P H Vakil, b Mulla	27
P K Telang, b Daivi	15
Trilokikar, b Vacha	4
Y G Nadkarni, not out	22
Kanga, not out	3
G G Daveri	Did not bat.
M M Gandevia	
P N Daruwala	
H K Joshi	
Extras	4
Total for 5 wickets	85

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

AUGUST 1st.—Sub-Lieut. L. F. Philbrick, R. I. M. S. Elphinstone, has proceeded on 30 days' privilege leave. Mr. Frank Oldford, Engineer, R. I. M., has returned from leave and has been appointed to the R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.

August 4.—Messrs. J. H. Knight and J. Lush, Assistant Engineers, R. I. M., have returned from leave and have been appointed to the R. I. M. S Clive and Canning, respectively.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 6th August:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Egmore Madras	Dara.
Goa	Claudio Jose R. Noronha Esplanade Hotel.
Partabgarh Oudh	Sheikh Boodhu care of Gopal Babu Bengalee Clerk P. O. Bombay.
Calcutta	A. S. Mitchell, Esq. care of Director Khansoli P. Mana.
Karachi Cantt	

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A tow drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevent tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pecul pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising rom decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being odeliceus to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION AS TO A COW.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMZAN SHAKEBHAI.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Captain G. A. Brownrigg, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednagar, who, in February last, convicted the accused of allowing his cow to trespass on Rennount-dept grass land, and thereby doing damage, section 20 of Act I of 1871; and fined him Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment. Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Cantonment Magistrate said in his finding that there was abundant and reliable proof that the accused's cow was trespassing on Rennount-dept's grass land, and thereby doing damage. The accused denied all knowledge of where the cow was on the date in question, but acknowledged ownership and stated it was left in charge of people employed by him. He was, therefore, responsible. The cow the magistrate believed, was a well-known animal and a dangerous one, and no one knew it better than the owner. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the application, said: The magistrate only finds that the cow was trespassing. This, however, is not sufficient to justify a conviction under section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, is added to by section 8 of Act I of 1891. Before any person can be convicted under that section, the prosecution must establish that the owner has through neglect or otherwise, damaged, or caused or permitted to be damaged, land, &c., by allowing his cattle to trespass thereon. Thus a personal neglect on the part of the owner and his allowing his cattle to trespass must be proved. It cannot be inferred from the circumstances of the case, be shown affirmatively to have existed. Proof of this is wanting in the present case. The accused stated that the cow was in the charge of persons employed by him to look after it. The magistrate does not find that this is untrue. We therefore reverse the conviction and sentence.

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. VISHRAM DHANJEE.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 8th ult., convicted the accused of dishonestly receiving property fraudulently obtained, and aiding and abetting other accused persons; and sentenced him to hard labour for three months. Mr. Motiram M. Munshi, appeared for the accused.

The accused was, with one Allarakhia Hajee Essa, charged in respect of 10 bags of rice of the value of Rs. 75. It was urged for the accused that there was no evidence to show that he knew, or had reason to believe that the bags were stolen property or fraudulently obtained; and that the magistrate ought not to have relied upon the evidence of the cooley, an accomplice, without any independent corroboration in respect of a nose-ring, an ornament worn by the Hindu women. It was alleged that the woman had taken a loan of the ornament along with other ornaments to wear on a particular occasion. She returned all the other ornaments except the nose-ring, which she subsequently pawned with a Hindu goldsmith. The defence was that only last month complainant had charged accused with a similar offence before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, who dismissed the charge, accepting the defence that complainant had kept Jani, as his mistress and had presented the ornament to her with which she could do anything she liked as it was not entrusted to her, but presented to her. Mr. Kashidas Nanandass, Vakeel, who defended accused, submitted that the charge being dismissed by one magistrate, complainant had no right to institute proceedings against the woman on the same charge, more particularly when the Presidency Magistrate was not apprised of the fact that Mr. Webb had already disposed of the charge. Mr. Sanders-Slater remarked that it was a most improper course for the Vakeel, Mr. Nanandass, to advise the complainant, submitted that the subject matter of the present charge was a distinct offence, having no connection with the charge investigated by Mr. Webb. The woman had again pledged the ornament with another man after she was discharged by Mr. Webb. The magistrate said that Mr. Webb's finding was distinct—that she was not entrusted with the property, and she could do whatever she liked with it. The present proceedings were an attempt to get a different decision on the subject from one passed by Mr. Webb. The court therefore called upon complainant to show cause why he should not be made to pay compensation to accused.

In disposing of the matter, the magistrate said that accused was charged with criminal breach of trust, and in respect of that charge she said that the ornament had been presented to her by complainant. Mr. Webb believed it, and upon that he discharged accused. Complainant was not satisfied with the decision, and filed another complaint, in which the only addition was that added by him was that when Mr. Webb discharged her she pawned the ornament with another man. It was a vexatious charge as no mention was made by the complainant regarding the previous proceedings. The court therefore ordered that complainant should pay Rs. 25 to the accused as compensation.

Mr. Malgaonkar submitted that he considered that the word "pledge" by him was a fresh offence, and that in his opinion it was not necessary to mention the fact to his Worship that accused had been charged on a similar offence before another magistrate. Under the circumstances his client should not suffer for his (the pleader's) mistake.

The magistrate did not think it right that accused should suffer for the mistake of complainant's pleader.

MURDER COMMITTED TO SAVE A WIFE FROM DISHONOUR.

IMPERATRIX VS. JANU BIN DHONDI AND KRISHNEE KOM ANNU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 2nd June last, found the two accused guilty of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused, husband and wife, were charged with causing the death of Joti by poison. The complainant Joti, brother of the deceased, stated that the deceased went one morning to call his co-sharers, the first accused, and his brother, Yesu, and that he never returned. The complainant made inquiries for the missing man, but to no purpose. After several months, he went to Sattara to inform Krishnarao, the Inamdar of the village, and to request his help. The Inamdar came down and made enquiries. On receipt of certain information against the accused, he sent for them. The two accused came to the Jotiba temple, and the Inamdar questioned them. The accused at first denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the deceased. They were then taken behind the temple, and on being further questioned, they made a clean breast of it. In the presence of the Inamdar and "panch" they confessed to having murdered Dajee, and went with the Inamdar and the "panch" to the forest and showed them where the murder was committed, and where the body was buried. The Inamdar then returned to the village; and the accused were sent off to the chief constable. The next day Yesu, the first accused's brother, pointed out the place where he and his brother buried the body, first to the Inamdar and "panch," and afterwards to the police and "panch." A search was made in the places indicated by the accused and his brother, and some human bones, and pieces of dresses of deceased's clothing, were found near by. The clothes were in a very torn and ragged condition, and eaten by white ants, and they had spots of blood upon them. They were identified by the complainant and other witnesses. The Sessions Judge had no doubt that the deceased had been murdered although, after the long period that had elapsed, the dead body could not be identified. The principle evidence against the accused was their confession, which, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was admissable in evidence. There was some doubt as to which of the accused spoke first during the confession; but the Session Judge was satisfied that they both gave an account, one after the other, of what passed on the occasion of their encounter with the deceased in the forest. Some slight suspicion attached to the confessions from the rumour current in the village regarding an illicit intimacy between the deceased and the second accused. The statements of the accused were to the following effect. They had gone to reap the "sawa" crop in some land of theirs; and on the way, they saw the deceased sitting by the road side. The deceased wanted Krishnee, the second accused, to go with him; but she did not agree. In the evening, as they were returning from the field, the second accused was in front, and her husband behind. The second accused, on looking back, saw the deceased following. Deceased seized her and dragged her to some distance into the jungle. She was not then willing to go with him. A struggle ensued, in the meanwhile, the husband came up, and when he got there, the deceased fell down. The first accused was angry and threw a stone at the deceased's head. The deceased was stunned by the blow. The two accused pounded him until he was quite dead. They then took the body to a nullah near by, and threw it in, and went home at night. The next morning, the two accused went to the place with Yesu. They tied the body in a blanket, and took it to the forest, and put it in a nullah, with some earth and stones on the top. Krishnee stated further that she had had an intrigue, with the deceased, but on the occasion she did not wish to go with him, as it was dark and raining, and her husband was following close by. The Sessions Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the usual decision, said: We think that the confessions to the Inamdar were made voluntarily, and as they agree with all the circumstancial evidence in the case, and the account contained in the two is not in so many words that he helped to carry the bags up to the loft. Dharma himself, however, admits that he was doing the same work; and even if we believe Dharma, we cannot presume guilt from that circumstance alone. We reverse the conviction and sentence.

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THE Government of India have under consideration a proposal to amalgamate the Military Savings Bank at Calcutta with the Presidency Post Office Savings Bank.

JUDGMENT was delivered at Agra on Tuesday in the defamation case of Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt *versus* Marolly, the facts of which were recently reported. The accused was acquitted.

THE manœuvres at Jhansi, if they take place, will probably last from about November 25th to December 15th.

WE are glad to learn that Major Ramsay, Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is making a good recovery from his attack of enteric fever.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THORNTON, on return from fourlough, has resumed charge of the Commissionership of Ajmere. Mr. Cobb, who has been officiating for him, proceeds on privilege leave to Simla.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer on the Malakand will probably take his leave home at the end of October. He will be much missed by the local tribesmen over whom his influence has been so beneficially extended since the Chitral campaign.

THE new 3 per cent. loan touched 105 on Tuesday in Calcutta a wonderful figure, but one which seems likely to be passed. Exchange continues steady at just under 1s. 2½d. The export of silver, by the way, again exceeded the imports in July, which is among the reasons for the steadiness of the rupee.

THE question of improved sanitation in the Assam jails is engaging the attention of the local administration.

TELEGRAPHIC reports received in Calcutta state that the Mahanadi is falling rapidly, but has caused much destruction. Several dead bodies and innumerable carcasses of animals have been washed ashore.

IT is understood that the Chinese representative at Gnatong has asked to be recalled on the ground of the indifference of the Government of India to Tibetan affairs.

CHOLERA is somewhat rife in Sikkim, and the Tibetans have stopped all traffic over the Jeylum Pass.

MR. J. G. SCOTT, C.I.E., who has reached Rangoon, will be placed on special duty there for some months in connection with the compilation of the *Burma Gazetteer*, when he will return to the Superintendentship of the Northern Shan States.

THE action of the District Board and Municipality of Patna in contributing Rs. 15,000 each towards the expenditure incurred on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to that town has been pronounced by the local Government to have been irregular.

MESSRS. KILBURN & Co., Calcutta, agents for the India General Steam Navigation Company, have just launched from their engineering yard at Garden Reach the first of the steamers they are constructing for the new service they propose starting for the development of trade with the Sunderbunds.

FROM the 25th to the 31st ultimo, 1 European, 1 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 235 Hindus and 22 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 289 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 361. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 6 from measles, 103 from fevers, 22 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 142 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·5 per 1,000 per annum.

MR. PRITCHATT SHAW, Chaplain of Cawnpore, who has sympathy for a class that rarely finds any, recently suggested, in a letter to the Collector, the desirability of getting up a fund for the relief of the large number of Europeans and Eurasians who visit the station under the plea of seeking work in the mills and factories. Something of the kind was sadly needed and it is satisfactory to know that the appeal has not been in vain. Mr. Trethewy circulated the letter together with a subscription list; Mr. Beebie, Assistant Magistrate, did the same within his jurisdiction, and the nucleus of a fund has already been formed. The papers were also forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, to be sent round to members, and one firm has made the handsome offer of a monthly donation of Rs. 10, on the condition that five or six other business firms will also put their names down for a monthly subscription. This would provide a scheme on a sound footing, and if, as the firm in question suggests, the District Superintendent of Police were to act as Treasurer, there would be a possibility of the cases of the applicants being inquired into, a thing that private firms and individuals are not in a position to do.

IN view of the late melancholy shipwreck of a steamer unknown off the coast of Socotra—all the more sad because the accident was viewed by another vessel which saw but could not help—it is noteworthy that at a general meeting of shipowners in Calcutta on the 30th July it was resolved that a petition be drawn up by the masters frequenting the port to beg the Government of India to consider the absolute necessity of placing a first class flash light on the easternmost point of the island. There is no doubt from the number of calamities that have occurred there that Socotra is a real danger to navigation between India and Aden, especially during the South-West monsoon. The currents are very variable, and in he

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 33 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16.—M. ARCKS and Co., L.L., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Grafted Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Masagon.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 25 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS indispensable during the Monsoon, may be obtained at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

FRESH ENGLISH BISCUITS.—From Mackenzie in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins. 5 per cent. REDUCED on our Catalogue Prices. Ask for Price Lists.—PEARSE and Co, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles. Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 201, Lohar Chawl, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Masagon.

CHOLERA!!! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Nerli, Kaisvad, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) received Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hirn. Mahadhoo, Narayan Raghoba Purkur, Donga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagoji, Patells or Headmen, Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders of our Own Manufacture, by hands under our Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved, its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, and nutty flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Horizontal High pressure STEAM ENGINE, 25 to 30 N. H. P. Apply, stating price and particulars to MANAGER, Hinganghat Mill Company, Hinganghat, C. P.

WANTED, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, an experienced EUROPEAN MESSMAN to act as Steward. Salary Rs. 75 per month, rising to Rs. 100, with free Board and Lodging. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the SECRETARY.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

PALOMA! PALOMA! PALOMA! the ELITE of Indian CIGARS manufactured by D. MACROPOLO the TOBACCONIST, No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AMRUTINE is the best BODY and BRAIN TONIC; can be had at Phillips', Leopold's, Anderson's and Dook Dispensary, at Rs. 1-10 and 1-4 per Bottle.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Cleks, Mechanics, Doctors, Head Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2.—OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received very attention I have myself, wife, and three children. The food was excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Alexandra to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M. Calcutta N. Volunteers.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 3 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families, or the working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South, and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as "Singer, the sole" manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN TINS.—Green Peas, French Beans, Macedoine, per tin As. 5 each. American Asparagus (Oyster Bay), per tin Re. 1-2. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had as the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 82, Modowa Street, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Tea.—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-2; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong as. 14; Souchong as. 12; as a Congou as. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 26, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta on the Verdict was one of Unanimous ap[illegible]

AN INDUSTRY;
Reprint of Two Letters to the
Bombay Gazette"
d a Lecture by
AUCLERK.
ice 8 Annas.
BE HAD AT
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d Co., Ld., Bombay.
MK and Co., Calcutta.
M and Co., Madras.

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3 SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS 3
LUMIERE'S CINEMATOGRAPHE.
OF ANIMATED PHOTOGRAPHS.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11TH,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13TH,
FRIDAY, AUGUST, 14TH,
Punctually at 9 o'clock Each Evening.
INTERSPERSED WITH SELECTIONS OF SUITABLE MUSIC,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE,
20 of the choicest subjects from the large Repertoire of Pictures on each occasion.
For these Exhibitions only the Price of Admission will be Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
TWELVE PICTURES EACH EXHIBITION.
SOME CHANGE EVERY DAY.

SATURDAY	8	August at 5-30 P.M. ONLY.
MONDAY	10	" at 5-30 and 9-30 P.M.
TUESDAY	11	" at 5-30 and 9 Special.
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THURSDAY	13	" at 5-30 and 9 Special.
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SATURDAY	15	" at 5-30 P.M. ONLY.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras
AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful result depend

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL;
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered as Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BRYAN & Co., Calcutta.

ABERDEEN WHISKY
SCOTT BROTHERS & Co.'s 3 Stars.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by the Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Changed extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Latimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain Luff Isbetto, cleared yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo, and 40 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mahommadi, 1,257 tons, Captain E Erikson, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf ports via Karachi, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, Captain G Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr E E Davies and three deck passengers.

THE s s Edendale, 1,566 tons, Captain W Bedding-ton, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from London via Karachee, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinon, Mackinzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (5th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo, 25 tons of gunpowder and the following passengers:—Mr J Matcher, Mr and Mrs Failertin and two deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a cargo of specie and general and 855 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were eighteen deaths amongst the pilgrims from natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (5th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut-Col Predeaux, Lt Johnstone, Surgn-Lt Moorhead, Lt Davidson, Mr W G Stoate, Mr Hopper, Mr and Mrs Gaston, Mr Pherozshah and 222 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per s s Melbourne, sailing to-day for Marseilles:—Mr White, Mrs E E Masters, Col and Mrs Money, Major Millon, Mrs Eaton, Mr and Mrs Eaton, Mr and Mrs Thomson and two daughters, Capt A Giles, Mr Keys, Mr Calvocoresi, Mr A de Lessert, Mr Geddes Mr and Mrs Bernstien, Mr Makey, Mr Palmer and Mr Solomon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Gon			Hummer	Zanzibar	M M & Co
C	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	R S Ports	7-8	B & P S N Co
C	Assyria	970		Rickford		M M & Co
E	Clan Gordon	1375	Stevenson	Madras	5-8	F Muir & Co
G	Taif	326	Douro	Mauritius	5-8	H C Jeosub
H	Thunderer	3491	Dn St. Croix	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
H	& J H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Thibet	1659	Garrett	Mauritius		H C Joosub
L	Dora	3491	Dn St. Croix	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
N	Courtland	760	Milne	Natal	14-8	D Abdoola
P	Raventhaler	1813	Gramberg	Hamburg		Glade & Co
Q	Honolulo	1036	Wise	Hull		F Muir

Alongside K.

Dumra	762	Russell	Kurrachee	3-8	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Mazmagoon	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	324	Budroo	Marmagoa	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Armenia	335	Garrick	Liverpool	11-8	W & A Graham
3	Arthur Head	1397	Lennard			Tata & Sons
3	Archimedes	1859	Domenico	Genoa	15-8	N G Italiano
4	Lotimbro	1417	Bisoto	China	8-8	N G Italiano
6	Oriental	3085	Hall	London	11-8	P & O Co
9	Nizam	2149	Calcutta			T Morrison & Co
12	Lockeley Hall				10-8	E Bates & Co
14	Venetian	2277	Colo			P & O Co
15	Alphee	2695	Stanno	P Gulf	8-8	E D Sailoon
16	Jupiter	2191	Wise	P Gulf	12-8	Bombay Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Gordon	2117		Finlay Muir & Co
Safari	1433		J Heyer
Mahanadi	1139		Shepherd & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Edendale (s)	Boddington	London, July 1.
7	Ellora (s)	Gray	Calcutta, July 5.
	Nizam (s)	Craig	Calcutta, July 11.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda via Aden.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Aug 3.
	Clan Drummond (s)		Liverpool, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Carthage (s)	de Horne	London.
	Giscia (s)	Grisogono	Trieste, &c.
	Doan (s)	Wilson	Tuticorin.
	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Anderson	Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseinee, Hughes for Jedda, &c.
" Letimbro, Belsets, for Hongkong.
" Mahammudi, Erikson, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Patna, for Persian Gulf.
" Nadari, for Jeddah, &c.
" Melbourne, for Marseilles.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental s, 3085, Moule.
Armenia s, 2218, Garrick
Horatio s, 2091, Urs.
Jupiter s, 2191, Nell.
Imamn s, 2705, Penberthy.
Archimedes s, 1849, Domenico.
Diadia s, 2211, Grisogno.
Letimbro s, 1401, Balsitt.
Managon s, 2230, Denny.
Peshawur s, 2227, Cole.
Robilla s, 2216,
Courland s, 760, Milne.
Alphee s, 2695, Etienne.

Safari s, 993, Keane.
Arthur Head s, 1887, Lennard.
Aston Hall, 2254, McFee.
Afghan s, 1439, Barton.
Baron Belhaven s, 1482, Abbott.
Bombay s, 2049, Robertson.
Clan Gordon s, 1375, Stevenson.
Eden Hall s, 2333, Black.
Gorsedd s, 2451, Hughes.
Lockeley Hall s, 2695, Collin.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. Hotel, Tenasserim Goodridge.
R. I. M. S. Clive, Finny.
R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, John.
R. I. M. S. Canning, Rose
R I M S Elphinstone, Mo-Arthur.
R. I. M. S. Investigator, Oldham.
R. I. M. S. Nancowry Beauchamp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
3 Volute s ..... Carter ..... Novorossisor, July 2.
4 Palamcotta s ..... Brown ..... Singapore, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamers Nurani, Wilderspool, Argus and Lindula.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
5 Palitana s ..... Rangoon.
..... Purnea s ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.
3 Clan Ross s ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—225 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 75 cases corn flour, H J Hustomjee and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Armenia s—6 cases soap, Minocher Kooka; 200 kegs chemicals G Julabhoy and Co; 30 cases medicine, &c. Midujee Brothers.
FROM LONDON.
Ras Elba s—19 cases portwine, and 18 cases whisky, A M Sodder.
Oriental s—14 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Adorjee; 27 cases ollmenstone, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 31 cases provisions, etc, Budroodin Nazerally; 11 cases biscuits, etc, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 39 cases ollmenstores, Eduljee Rattonjee and Brothers; 4 casks lamps, Sorabjee D Kapadia; 122 packages ollmenstores, etc, E Russooljee; 10 cases photo materials, D M Duke and Co; 40 cases ollmenstores, &c, A Samuel and Co; 21 cases ollmenstores, A H G Hopson.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Managon s—1 qr-cask brandy, M Russee and Co.
Oriental s—2 hogsheads claret, Hopson and Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Oriental s—100 cases still hock, Phipson and Co,
FROM NEW YORK.
Armenia s—25 cases medicine, Lawrence and Co; 22 cases clocks, C Cnugunial; 74 cases clocks, M Kamaiey and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Armenia s—36 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 60 bales wool, S J Mahomed; 110 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 27 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nanjee; 33 bales wool, Canjee Khatow; 12 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, D Nagsee.
Locksley Hall s—310 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 1,020 cwt myrabollams, V Bacher; 1,527 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Coomersey; 142 bales hemp, Dattatria Balckrishna and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Carthage s—9 cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co.
Melbourne s—187 cwt sandalwood chips, Nowrujee Framjee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Raventhaler s—5,499 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 1,300 cwt rapeseed, Pooja Jairam; 500 cwt coir yarn, Kunchodas Khettsee and Co; 6,000 cwt bones meal, E C Nanji; 687 cwt wheat bran, N Futchally and Co; 200 cwt buffalo horns, A Rashid; 201 cwt mustard seed, A Hashoo; 228 bales cotton, 400 cwt ajmaseed, and 1,800 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 310 bales cotton, and 3,569 cwt myrabollams, Rallt Brothers; 4,020 cwt bone meal, Croft Medy and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Jupiter s—3001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
FOR GENOA.
Jupiter s—2001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—252 cwt fishmaws, Pestonjee Framjee Talati; 90 cwt fishmaws, M Pestonjee; 27 bales twist, M Moolee.
Rohilla s—23 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 170 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 2 cases opium, Bombay and P S N Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Managon s—600 bales twist, N J Abrahams.
Rohilla s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 175 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Obra s—313 bales cotton, R Luchmondas,

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 1896.

New Moon	August 9th,	9h. 52m.	a.m.
First Quarter	16th,	1h. 27m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22rd,	11h. 55·7m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	31st,	2h. 46·9m.	p.m.

Sat. 8.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs Parsee Gymkhana; Municipal vs. Ordnance Department; Army and Navy vs. R. D. Fusiliers; and B. V. Rifles vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway—P. and O. s. s. Ganges, with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 4 a.m.—Novelty Theatre: The Cinematographe, 6-30 p.m.—Bombay Gun Club Meet, Love Grove, 4-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-39 a.m.; Sunset 6-21 p.m.; High water 11-6m., 10-52s.; Low water 4-9m., 5-11s.
Sun. 9.—10th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Hindu Gymkhana vs. Independent; Esplanade C. C. vs. John Bright; and Sir J. J. P. B. Institution vs. Baronet—Total Eclipse of the Sun—Sunrise 5-40 a.m.; Sunset 6-20 p.m.; High water 11-42m., 11-10s.; Low water 4-56m., 5-45s.
Mon. 10—Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly General meeting, 6 p.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-40 a.m.; Sunset 6-20 p.m.; High water 0-17s.; Low water 5-39m., 6-43s.
Tues. 11—Sunrise 5-40 a.m.; Sunset 6-20 p.m.; High water 0-26m., 0-33s.; Low water 6-31m., 6-56s.
Wed. 12—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., meeting 4 p.m.—Bombay Art Society, annual meeting, Elphinstone College, 8 p.m.—Sunrise 5-41 a.m.; Sunset 6-19 p.m.; High water 1-41m., 1-30s.; Low water 7-1m., 7-25s.
Thurs. 13—Star of India Mills meeting, 4 p.m.—Sunrise 5-41 a.m.; Sunset 6-18 p.m.; High water 1-57m., 2-9s.; Low water 7-20m., 8-14s.
Fri. 14—A Concert and Dance, G. I. P. R. Institute, 9-0 p.m.—Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Ganges, Gravesend 4-41 a.m.; Sunset 6-17 p.m.; High water 2-13m., 2-56s.; Low water 8-22m., 8-37s.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

REUTER'S London Financial Telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16th per cent. in Consols, at 113⅛; Indian Sterling Loan remaining unchanged at 120¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th per cent. lower, at £65. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d. to 31 5-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 68 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at Wednesday's enhanced rate of 1s. 2 1-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher at 102⅛; with Paris Exchange on London unchanged, at fcs. 25·16.

A diminution of one per cent. in the Reserve of the Bank of England was disclosed by the Bank's weekly returns issued on London yesterday, making the Reserve stand at 58 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained nominally at 3 per cent.; and the market rates of discount on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper were still quoted at 2 and 7-8ths per cent., respectively.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on last Friday was 1,430,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Gusarat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 34⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm; and Brown Rapeseed, at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs. (nominal) same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

A further advance of 3-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 7-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-64d. for August deliveries, and 3 61-64d. for December-January. In East Indian Cotton, Broach was 3-16d. per lb. dearer, while other descriptions advanced 1-16d. to 1-8d. per lb. The market closed firm last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was strong.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced ¼ cent, say to 8 1-8 cents per lb; while Futures were 15 cents higher, both for September and December, at 7·68 cents, and 7·69 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Our Cotton market has been steady to-day, with only a small business passing in both directions, and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 760 bales, consisting of 300 Oomrawatee, at Rs. 165; 250 Bengal, at Rs 168; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs 180 and 186; while the Mills have taken only 700 bales from stock, say 300 each of Compta, at Rs 191-202; and Dharwar, at Rs. 195; and 100 Veerumgam, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone again to-day, but only a small export business has been reported, and prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	972 bales.
Wheat	2,506 cwts.
Linseed	833 "
Rapeseed	1,813 "
Castorseed	1,066 "
Rice	3,049 "

FREIGHTS is steadier to-day in tone; but with rates unchanged, and no fresh business worth mentioning, reported.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at last evening's rates of 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business to-day has been of a very small and unimportant character, and the market closed steady at the same rates, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits	do. 1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs	do. 150½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 110 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 109½ for Account; but at the close was quoted 1-16th per cent. lower. The new Three per Cents have been quoted ¼ per cent. lower to-day.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet to-day with prices of Mill Scrip generally steady and unchanged; but in case where there has been any movement it has favoured buyers rather than sellers. Bombay Flour are Rs. 25 lower; Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 52 for the first issue; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,420 per share.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral—Agutter in G—Hymns 176, 461 and 509.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Indian Budget will probably be taken next Friday.

THE LAND RATING BILL.

The Commons have passed the Land Rating Bill.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEATS IN THE LORDS.

Aug. 6.

The Government have been twice defeated in the Lords by a majority of fifty while in Committee on the Irish Land Bill.

It is believed that they will be compelled to shelve the measure in order to prevent a conflict between the Lords and Commons.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

Li Hung Chang, to-day, inspected the Portsmouth Dockyard, and had an interview with Mr. Goschen, after which he returned to London.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The situation in Crete is daily becoming more acute.

The Mussulmans at Heraklion are attacking the foreigners' houses, and the authorities seem powerless to stop the outrages.

The British Consul has hurriedly gone to Candia.

TURKISH TROOPS ATTEMPT TO CROSS INTO BULGARIA.

It it reported at Sofia that a body of Turkish troops tried to cross the Bulgarian frontier, and that they retired after exchanging shots with the Bulgarians.

ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.

The appeal in the case of Major Lothaire has ended, and his acquittal has been confirmed by the Court.

The counsel for the defence strongly insisted that Germany supported Stokes, and that the whole of the revenue of German East Africa is derived from the sale of arms to the Arabs.

INDIGNATION AT THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The newspapers comment bitterly on the acquittal of Major Bothaire, but all concur that further action in the case is useless.

RANJIT SINGHJI'S AGGREGATE.

Aug. 6.

Mr. Ranjit Singhji, yesterday, reached the aggregate of two thousand runs.

DEARLY BOUGHT SUCCESS.

BULUWAYO, Aug. 6.

Colonel Plumer's column has routed five Matabele Impis with a loss on the British side of Major Kershaw and four others killed, and fifteen, mostly officers, wounded.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SUEZ, Aug. 6.

The P. and O. Co's.s. *Shannon*, with the outward mails of the 31st July, left here, at 3. p.m., to-day.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE 3½ PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Tenders for the Calcutta Corporation three and a-half per cent. Debenture Loan were opened, to-day. The total number of tenders received was 243, aggregating one crore six and a-half lakhs, of which nineteen lakhs are offered at rates varying from 107-4 to 106-3. These tenders are accepted in full, and the remaining lakh is accepted at 106-2; the average rate being 106-6.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Legislative Department—The following statute is published:—The Derelict Vessels Report Act requires that all persons commanding British ships shall notify the existence to Lloyd's agents at the next place of call of any floating derelict vessel on the high seas, under a penalty not exceeding £5. In default of the Lloyd's agent at the place of call the notification is to be made to the Secretary of Lloyd's at London, by whom the report shall be published, by the Board of Trade, and also notified by the Home Department.

The following officers are placed temprarily at the disposal of the Madras Government:—Surgeon-Major Thomas, Captains Wright, Pridmore, and Macrae.

The services of Captain Searle, Mian Meer, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Revenue and Agriculture Department—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant Martin have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department. Veterinary-Lieutenant Sullivan has been appointed to the Veterinary Department, Punjab.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant Pritchard has been posted as Political Agent, Bundelkhand. Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton officiates as Resident and Commissioner at Ajmere, during the absence of Mr. Martindale. Lieutenant Spence is posted as Political Agent, Zhob, vice Lieutenant Archer, on furlough.

Finance Department—The fees referred to in Section 3 of the Court Fees Act may be denoted by adhesive stamps bearing the Queen's head overprinted with the words, "High Court Service."

Military Department—Lieuten ant Newnham officiates as Squadron Officer, 20th Bengal Infantry.

Sergeon-Captain Gibbard is appointed Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer at Madras.

Accounts Department—Messrs. Mathie and Stephens receive a step of promotion.

Lieutenants Gordon and Morris officiate as Ordnance Officers.

Majors Stevens, Huggins, and Manara are granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett, Captain Collyer, Surgeon Barretto, and Mr. Thomson, Deputy Examiner, retire from the Service.

Volunteers—Mr. Rice, Simla Volunteers, and Mr. Barnett, G. I. P. R. V., are appointed Second Lieutenants.

Colonel Brackenbury officiates as Commandant, N.-W. P.

Captain Kempster, Naini Tal, is transferred to Agra.

Captain Cox resigns the Service.

Marine Department.—Messrs. Davies, Goldsmith, and Blair are appointed Sub-Lieutenants. Engineer Mackay has been granted furlough for one year.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Aug. 7.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Kay, 67th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to J. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, vice Lieutenant Elkinton, seconded.

Risaldar Sheikh Abdool Karim, of the Governor's Body Guard, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp of the Personal Staff of H. E. the Governor, vice Risaldar Sayidullah Khan, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces has been pleased to make the following promotion:—2nd Bombay Grendiers—Second Class English Schoolmaster Havildar, Daniel Solomon, promoted to First Class, with effect from the 25th July 1896.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain Broome, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 9th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service sixteenth year commenced 18th June 1896).

Lieutenant Hannyington, Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service eighth year commenced 6th June 1896).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Major Milton, 12 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Durham Light Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant Way, 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Lieutenant Bowen, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, Quetta, is granted extension of leave from the 20th August, to study the Native language.

ANGLO-INDIAN GIRLS' HOME AT POONA.

OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 7.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst performed the interesting ceremony of opening the Anglo-Indian Girls' Home, at the south Petty Staff Lines. The Governor arrived punctually at 5 o'clock, and was received at the entrance by the staff of the school. The proceedings commenced with a song, followed by prayer by the Revd. Bruere. The Revd. Crane then made some introductory remarks, after which Mrs. Hutchings, Superintendent of the school, read an historical report in which she said that in 1886 connected with the Christian Alliance Mission, Akola, was the Native Girls' Orphanage. Admission was asked for a young Eurasian girl, and she was admitted. There was already one girl, and these two became the nucleus of the Anglo-Indian Girls' Home. Miss Dawlby arrived in 1887, and took charge of the school in 1890. Miss Dawlby died in 1893. Her place was taken by Mrs. Hutchings. There were 70 inmates in the Home, of whom 24 left, and 15 were removed by friends; 5 died; 2 are gone out to serve, and 2 are being trained as Mission workers.

The Revd. Small, Senior Chaplain, Free Church Mission, then made some congratulatory remarks. He said it seems good for so many of us belonging to different missions to be here to-day. We should express our congratulations about this Home, wishing every success to this institution.

Mrs. Sorabjee, Principal, Victoria High School, seconded. She said it is a great honour and privilege to speak on this occasion. She had taken great interest in children since her arrival in Poona.

Lord Sandhurst, who the n rose, said: I have seldom been more inclined to call an encore than I was at the close of the song which we just listened, but for the sake of others, who may wish to get away, I refrained, although you will all agree that we could well have put up with a repetition. I have great pleasure in coming to perform this ceremony, but I think my duty concludes with that sentence, for we have listened to so much of interest and instruction from various speakers, that nothing is left for me to say. However, I am glad to come and assist in every slightest way any institution. I have been informed that this Home is undenominational, and that any of those who like to offer funds can give them to Mrs. Beatty, who, I am sure, will be glad to receive them. One thing that has struck me in India is the extremely modest commencement with which people in India begin work of this nature, and that they never get discouraged by their early efforts. This Home began with one child in the face of difficulties, but all these were bravely borne and were overcome, and from that one child we have forty-six. Referring to the late Miss Dawlby, there could hardly be a more fitting memorial to her than this building. As regards the Kindergarten drill, it has been admitted that for children of tender years this form of drill is essential. The Revd. Crane said that an instructor may be possible of acquisition by and bye. I can only assure him that if he can come and tell me that he can secure such instructor and requires paraphernalia, I will do what I can to help him to get it.

His Excellency then referred to the discipline shewn which, he said, was half battle in tuition, making the teaching as bright and cheerful as possible, and the work more easier. The proceedings then terminated.

REGIMENTAL BALL AT THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

The officers of the Bombay Infantry Regiments garrisoned at Poona and Kirkee gave a ball at the Gymkhana Club, to-night. The building and grounds were nicely lighted up, and the ball was beautifully decorated with flags of various colours, and the verandah all round was converted into most pleasant and cosy sitting out-rooms. The Native Infantry Regiments had brought out all their trophies and placed them in the hall, and the 2nd Grenadiers placed their colours and drums on one side of the stage; the 19th Infantry placing the same symbol on the other corner; the 2nd Bombay Lancers had their colours and lances fixed about the wall; whilst at the opposite the 28th Pioneers had their trophies from Burma and Egypt fixed to the wall surrounded by a tiger-skin and head, and had a cleverly arranged star of spears and shields resting on the drums. Arrangements for the outside sitting were perfect.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and staff arrived at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Major Owen. A guard-of-honour, of 100 rank-and-file, under Lieutenant Bayley, 4th Bombay Rifles, presented arms. The Governor inspected the guard-of-honour, and went afterwards to the ball-room, where he was met by several officers of the different regiments, who conducted his Excellency to the ball. Dancing then commenced, and was kept up till late in the morning. Nearly five hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled, several of whom came from out-stations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left her e this evening.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera 3 11-32

The Manchester market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols 113⅛

3 per cent. Rentes 102½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120⅜

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 65

Bar Silver 31 5-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £47,100,000; Decrease, £803,000; Public Deposits, £6,200,000; Decrease, £1,000,000; Other Deposits, £35,400,000; Decrease, £100,000; Other Securities, £28,600,000; Increase, £200,000; Notes and Gold, £30,100,000; Decrease, £1,200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 58 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

NEWS OF HER WHEREABOUTS.

In reference to the missing steamer Moshtari, of the B. and P. S. N. Co., which left here on the 15th ultimo, for Aden, Jeddah, &c., Captain A. MacAllister, of the steamer Naderi, of the same company, who was instructed by the agents at Aden to keep a sharp look-out for the missing vessel on his voyage to this port, arrived here yesterday morning, from Jeddah, *via* Aden, with pilgrims. He reports that he kept an extra look-out for the missing vessel, and even went out of his course in search of the vessel, but could find no trace. He thinks the vessel must have met with an accident to her machinery during the heavy weather, which was prevailing at the time the Moshtari left, and thinks she has drifted from her right course, and most likely she would get on the track generally followed by steamers proceeding from Karachi to Europe, in which case such steamers would report to the Perim signalling station, if she is sighted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

News has been received in Poona by letter that the steamer Moshtari, which left Bombay, on the 15th ultimo, for Jeddah, via Aden, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers, and should have reached Aden about the 24th idem, is now at Sadhum Bunder, all well. The engine has been disabled, but the passengers are all safe.

THE negotiations which have been for upwards of a year in progress between the Calcutta Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Y. M. C. A. for the sale to the latter body of the Victoria Hospital are within measurable distance of their conclusion. It will be remembered that in March last the committee offered the site and buildings of the hospital to the Association for one and-a-half lakhs, net. Mr. T. Campbell-White, the indefatigable secretary of the Y. M. C. A., thereon started on a mission to England and America, in order to raise the required amount. His efforts have been crowned with success, for he has returned bringing with him the assurance that the lakh and-a-half will be forthcoming. The object of the Association in acquiring the hospital is to adapt it to serve as a centre for the exercise of Christian influence over the native youth of this city, their model being the London Polytechnic, which has worked a complete revolution in the habits and ideals of a large class at home. No site could be better adapted for the purpose than that of the Victoria Hospital, which stands at the corner of two of the busiest thoroughfares in the native quarter,—Harrison Road and Beadon Street.

We learn that some important experiments have recently been made by Mr. Hooper, Government Quinologist of Madras, on the effect of phosphatic manures on jalap tubers. These tubers have been grown for many years near Ootacamund, but have lately been showing signs of deterioration. Mr. Hooper has shown that powdered Trichinopoly phosphate and superphosphate have a remarkable influence in increasing the weight of the tubers and the percentage of their active principle.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 17.

St. Swithin has no tenderness for races, cheap sales or feminine display—he has no sympathy even with royal marriages though he was a king's chaplain, or he would have postponed his annual downpour, so that we might count on sunshine till the end of the season. St. Swithin, in fact, is not a lady's man—not even an ordinary man with the cares of a family to keep him in touch with youth and womankind. He is one of those tactless, ungallant celibate saints who believe in the necessity of women's existence only as instruments for the hemming of altar cloths—and consider us as dangerous to the approach of the unwary male as an unguarded steam engine. Other Saints show a kinder feeling to the world they have left behind. There is Saint Anthony of Padua—devout people find him most useful in hunting up lost or mislaid property. If you lose your thimble, your heart, or your husband, you have only, they say, to apply to Saint Anthony, and ho! presto! without going even to ordinary pains in searching for your treasure before you ask for the Saint's help, there is the article you mourned safe and sound back in your possession.

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Then there is St. Peter Alcantara. What a boon it is to interest him in your auction. The very greatest rubbish, pious people say who proved it a fact, will fetch a surprising sum if he deigns to patronise it. What the buyers think of St. Peter Alcantara's share in these mundane transactions is another thing. It was their loss, of course, not to make early application for his favour. Another saint with an intelligent interest in human affairs is St. Louis of Gonzaga—he helps scholars with their lessons, prompts students at their exams—in fact, runs a cramming-by-holy-inspiration business to save idle youths and maidens from the penalty of being kept in or sent down. More kindly still to human needs is the good St. Joseph. He finds husbands—often, it is true, not very eligible or satisfactory,—but a husband is a husband, and a marriage a marriage, whether made in Germany, Heaven, or the other matrimonial office. Then St. Joseph also finds money. What purse that contains a wee saint in a wee shrine of silver, is ever empty? Never, says the devout soul, if you have faith.

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But St. Swithin is not one of this amiable sort of saints. He is a dour old monk, with a sturdy conservative British temper. He said he should be buried in the open churchyard that lay around his fine old Cathedral of Winchester, where the drops of rain might wet his grave; and with no vault to cover him but the vault of heaven; and when his monks, to do him honour a hundred years later, wished to translate his remains to the Cathedral, he, with the assistance, of Providence turned upon them such a downpour of rain, that the monks were obliged to give over their plan. Since then, on the 15th July, the anniversary of his burial every year, St. Swithin asserts himself, and if he says "rain," then, so the story goes, rain it will for forty days, regardless of royal weddings, Sandown races, sales or shooting matches.

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This year, this wet blanket of a saint, fitting patron for our despotic water companies, has acted chief turncock again and, after a drought of weeks, all but swamped us. And now everyone is low, and damp, and dispirited like a newly-washed terrier with all the curl and joy of life washed out of him. To St. Swithin the credit of this is given. But, between you and me, St. Swithin is not as powerful as he seems—his prophecies are not entirely accurate. In fact, contrasted with statistics St. Swithin is a fraud. Someone has been to Greenwich, where all the rainfall for years and years is noted, and found after careful research that on an average of the foregoing twenty years the greatest number of rainy days had followed when the 15th July, St. Swithin's Day, had been dry.

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Her Majesty the Queen is always lucky in her weather, and the Royal garden party on Monday, though she was not present, was entirely sunshiny and well ordered. Outside the Royal pavilion the Prince and Princess of Wales received their friends and chatted with those who had the honour of being of their circle. People who know the Princess for years say she never looked as well as that day in rich mauve and silver. Her dress was quite plain except for a narrow ruching of mauve silk with a glistening line of silver. The bodice was beautifully trimmed with silver, falling in sparkling ripples over the mauve. The close fitting sleeves of mauve with puffs of mauve chiffon on the shoulder were charming. The Duchess of York, wearing mauve also, which becomes her fair complexion, stayed some time with the Princess, but later in the day went about amongst the general company. The Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, as always, were dressed alike in pretty frocks of striped black and white silk spotted with broche pink roses. Their hats, also the same, were tall plumes of black and white feathers. The Duchess of Fife's dress was of black and white stripes—rather quiet and unpretending amongst the crowd of gay and gorgeous colours.

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Amongst the laity, in contradistinction to the titled guests, no prettier costume appeared than Mrs. Alan Gardner's. It was crepe de chine with insertions of old rose point. The short jacket was also of old rose point over a pink and silver waistcoat. Mrs. Gardner's hat was of white and pink chiffon to match. Lady Blandell Maple who wore crepe de chine of delicate turquoise blue, embroidered with mother-of-pearl. Mrs. Chamberlain wore a cream yellow embroidered dress, with a blue chiffon bodice. It seems most usual to have a distinct bodice with skirt and sleeves similar. If not a different material in the bodice, then it must be so richly covered with embroidery, or jewelled or silver trimmings that it has all the effect of a contrasting material.

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Several gorgeous and charming Americans were among the guests as well as those who, like Mrs. Chamberlain and the Duchess of Marlborough, have married English husbands and become naturalized in consequence. The young Duchess wore a smart yellow gown—Parisian in build and very attractive. Mrs. Curzon, another of her countrywomen, wore a mauve frock, and was considered one of the prettiest women among the crowd of the elect of England. Mrs. Ronalds shewed what good taste and dollars can do for an American, in her exquisite peach blossom shot silk, with pink bodice covered with yellow lace, pink chiffon sleeves, and a bonnet of the blended colours of her costume.

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The representatives of the stage were not behind the fashions in dress. Miss Ellen Terry in white satin draped with black chiffon and silver was as young looking and fascinating as ever. Mrs. George Alexander wore chiffon over silk also, but her dress, different from everyone else, had five flounces of chiffon. The plain skirt is still the most in favour in England. The variety is in the trimming of the bodice and in the shape of the sleeves. These are made tight, with flouncings or puffings on the shoulder. If chiffon is used the under-sleeve of silk is tight; the chiffon gathered up the front seam, spreads into puffs on the shoulder. For very young girls white chiffon over tinted silks seems most popular. Some edged with black lace looked very pretty at the garden party, but except for commemmentary mourning, the striking contrast of white and black is not as pretty or suitable to young people as colour.

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The sales at this season make people wish to have another summer at once in order to profit by the splendid bargains in light materials and fancy ribbons. To us, with St. Swithin's curse upon us, gauzes and grass lawns are useless, be they ever so cheap. But the lucky Anglo-Indians who are in town at present have a harvest to reap if they are discreet and know what to buy and what to leave behind them. Such exquisite chine silks are going for a song; such embroidered grass lawn frocks reduced to half or quarter price; such blouses, (though blouses are said to be going out) given away almost with the shopman's blessing. The woman from the Antipodes should arrive in June if she wishes to make her shilling go as far as a dollar.

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A wise woman in the weekly "Sun" gives hints on the art of packing which are most useful to everyone who is on the move. Keep your hats in place, she says, in their boxes with hat pins. Do not fold your bodices; lay them flat on their linings, being careful to pull out every puff in the sleeve before putting in the next article. The trunk should be tightly packed, or all the work will be undone by the tumbling and tossing of the box in the arms of railway porters. We are not all, unfortunately, "strong women," like Mlle. Victorine, who exhibits at one of the halls. When this lady travels and the porters complain of the weight of her trunks she takes a trunk up with as much ease as one of us would pick up a band-box, and astonishes them. "Well, I'm blessed if that is what one man remarked at Mademoiselle's feat and stood aside and looked on while she put her luggage on the trolly. If we all could manage our own boxes what a blessing it would be to us and the porters.

THE unusual break in the rains and extraordinary dry weather are playing havoc with the prospects of Behar Indian corn and paddy crops. Even if rain should come at once the estimates for both crops might be reduced 25 per cent.—a most extraordinary ending to what has been an extraordinary season throughout.

AT a recent meeting of the Rangoon Port Trust a letter was read from the Superintendent of Police, asking that the river banks might be better lighted since bad lighting was responsible for much of the crime in the city. The Vice-Chairman said the Commissioners could not afford to illuminate the Strand bank to make up for the shortcomings of a most inefficient, unreliable and cowardly set of policemen. A report was read from the Custom Officer, who said that during his visits to the various wharves and jetties during the night he, on seven occasions, found policemen on beat asleep.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, July 17.

Having gone to Ireland, and having actually stayed in the distressful country for four—or was it five?—days, I feel that I am perfectly competent henceforward to teach Irishmen their own affairs. These affairs, therefore, will now, for the first time, be conducted properly. All I saw of Ireland was Dublin and Belfast, with the country lying between the two cities. I saw, to begin with, no distress, probably because the line from Dublin to Belfast runs through the most prosperous part of the country. What I did find in Ireland was, first of all, an air curiously unlike that of any part of England; an air soft and mild—too soft for an asthmatic; and a country whose hills and meadows and parks are far greener than our own. I saw, speaking only of such gleams and glances as the flying traveller can snatch, that the people's manners seemed as gentle as the air they breathe; at the railway stations the guards did not hustle and bustle the people; to the women, and especially the old women, I saw that they were kindly and gentle; in Dublin I found everybody not only civil, but curiously anxious to oblige a stranger. The car drivers meet you half-way, and seem to know what a visitor wants to see. This is not the season in Dublin, so that the city wore a deserted appearance; there were no carriages in the streets. The meaner parts of the city are perhaps meaner than in London, but one would not press this point. One thing especially strikes the visitor here as in Edinburgh. We are in a capital; the capital city of a kingdom; the philosopher and leader writer who does not know Dublin cannot realise that Ireland is a Kingdom. There it is with its Castle and Court; its Cathedrals—two of them; its Courts of Justice; its University; its Museums; its Academy of Arts; its old Parliament House; and its people, who never forget that they belong to a Kingdom.

It is a very odd thing that Dublin has so little to show that is really old; a bit of the Castle; a restored cathedral; that seems all. One would think that the greater part of the City had been built by William the Third, the memory of whom engages the affections of so many Irish people. Why, on the first of July—I had actually forgotten the Battle of the Boyne!—the village churches near Belfast hung out red flags; an excellent way to maintain kindly and cordial relations with each other. But what, to return, has become of old Dublin? Where is the town that Cromwell knew?

It is reported that they are trying to divert part of the stream of tourists into Ireland. I sincerely wish they may be successful. Hundreds of thousands of Englishmen and Scotchmen ought to pour into Ireland every year, if only to make acquaintance with the beautiful land and the kindly people who are so easily persuaded to hate us, and murder us, and blow us up with dynamite. Let us forget the evil passions; let us even acknowledge that Ireland has been shamefully treated in past years. So was England if you come to think about it. The accumulated injustices; the repressions; the tyrannical laws; the brutal floggings; the cruel brandings; the transportations; the pitiless hangings, that our ancestors had to put up with might make us boil over with wrath. Reach me down the dynamite. Let us blow up King, Lords, and Commons with tons of the dear, delightful explosive paste. But since there is no more injustice—or, at least, no more than the law can reach, would it not be better to forget the abominable past—not to remember that poor old great grandfather's bleeding shoulders after that gentle walk of his behind the cart—to live in the happier present, and to anticipate a still happier future? To brood over the last century's wrongs—is it not childish?

Two or three weeks ago we asked for information as to the Lanark Lanimer Queen. I have to acknowledge, rather late, a very interesting letter, in which Mr. William Annan, the Town Clerk of Lanark, very kindly explains the ceremony and its origin. The letter must be quoted in full:

The first question asked is, What is the "lanimer of Lanark?' The word is a corruption of "landmarch," which suggests what the ceremony was meant to celebrate—viz., the yearly examination of the marches, or bounds, of the lands and territory of the royal burgh of Lanark, somewhat analogous to the ceremony observed in England called "beating the bounds." The examination of the "march stones," placed at intervals along the line of march or boundary of the burgh, and which took place annually by the magistrates and other burgh officials, accompanied by as many burgesses and inhabitants as chose, has been in observance for many hundreds of years. There are documents in existence which show that it was performed at least in 1390, or thereabouts. I believe the practice was much older than that. Our burgh dates from 1140, in the time of King David I., and many confirming charters were granted by succeeding sovereigns, the last of these being in 1632, by King Charles I., in which the boundaries are very minutely described. From a comparison of these with those as embodied in the document known as "Lanark Blanching." Lastly the letter demonstrated the reasons why the poet's calling was incompatible with Christianity. Alas! two hundred years and more must pass before that Puritan was finally silenced, and that poet or actor was cleared from the stigma of leading an anti-Christian life

A correspondence is now flourishing in the *St. James's Gazette* upon the decay in church-going. Bad sermons, ritualistic practices, sacerdotalism, narrowness of creed—these and many other causes are alleged for this lamentable decay, in which they all agree. Oddly enough I cannot see any decay at all. On the contrary, in the country the rustics all continue to go to church because it is a habit, a manner, and a custom. In towns, the churches in the well-to-do parts are filled for the Sunday services; those in the slums are not filled, but nearly all have a reasonable congregation. In the City of London the churches show congregations from twenty to two or three hundred; in the week days those churches which are opened between twelve and two are largely frequented. There is one church in the West End of London which is open all day for those who wish to sit and meditate. Here the visitors are numbered by many thousands. In a word, we have here the broad facts concerning London. Suburban churches crowded; slum churches with respectable congregations, where formerly no one—man, woman, or child—ever went to church; City churches with congregations small indeed, but four times as great as they were thirty year ago; the same churches open every day to thousands of merchants and business men; do these facts point to decay in church-going? On the other hand, the roads outside London are black with bicycles; every available place of resort is crammed on Sundays; society has dinner parties on Sundays; society has receptions; society has concerts. Does this look like respect for religion? Well, I have a little book which describes in great detail the Sunday of the Londoner in July in the year 1780, from which I gather that we are more decorous than the people of that time; and that our Sunday may be spent in amusement, but of a more innocent and a quiter type. For my own part I see every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a great religious movement. The respect which the working people are acquiring for the church; the success of the "settlements" among the people; the spirt which actuates the workers; the changed tone of the press concerning the church, and, indeed, concerning religion of every kind; the subsidence of the extreme men; the readiness—nay, eagerness—with which this so-called Theosophy—this curious product of credulity and its inevitable companion—is welcomed and heard; the appearance of scholars among sects hitherto unscholarly—at least, in this generation; the reports of sermons in the daily press; all these things and many more lead me to believe that a wave of religious emotion will before long break over this country. We are ready; our hearts are charged; we wait for the Preacher—for the man with a voice. Alas! we look round in vain. Thirty thousand preachers in the land, and not a single one who can preach! If Mr. Gladstone were twenty years younger, we could ordain him by the laying on of all hands, and make him preach to us. Instead of asking the reasons for the alleged decay in churchgoing, let us rather ask the reasons why we have not among us one single great preacher.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Although this wonderful invention has been on view in Bombay for some weeks now it continues to draw fairly good audiences night after night at the Novelty Theatre. The exhibitions are at 6-30 and 9-30 each evening, except Saturdays and Wednesdays, when the exhibition is at 6-30 only. Perhaps one of the most lifelike views is that of "Babies' quarrels," in which two very little girls, tied in their chair, cannot see eye to eye in regard to the distribution of the jam supply. The manner in which the changes of the countenance of the youngsters are transferred to the canvas is little short of marvellous. The arrival of the train—one of the few views which are forthcoming a second time when "encore" is cried—is also very cleverly shown, the increase in the size of the train as it gets apparently nearer and nearer to the spectator being especially noticeable. The "Vaulting Lesson" and the "Robber Clown" both bring to mind the circus ring, while "The Landing Stage" is a very accurate representation of the scene of bustle and confusion which can be observed at any of the numerous landing stages on the scene. Paris shares with London a good part of the views, but phases of rural life are by no means ignored. Twelve pictures are shown at each exhibition, and there is a change of programme on each occasion.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Friday:—The East Punjab and parts of the North-West Provinces have received moderate and favourable rain. Chakrats, Rawalpindi, Sirsa, Delhi and Allahabad have had two inches each; Jhansi, Ludhiana, Mussoorie and Murree, one inch. Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and conditions are again less favourable for rain in Upper India. Pressure has changed very slightly over the remainder of India. It has fallen in the Central Provinces and a shallow depression stretches north from the Ganjam Coast to the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Winds are moderate north of the Bay. Light rain had fallen in Lower Burma and little or no rain in Central Burma, Bengal and Behar, where the temperature is at present considerably above normal. Winds have decreased slightly on the West Coast and are now of normal strength. General rain has fallen over nearly the whole of the Peninsula and light to moderate showers in the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. Bikanir Khammament, Hyderabad and Cuddapah, each report one inch; and Karwar and West Coast a local heavy fall of five inches. The Bombay current is determined to-day chiefly by the Peninsula and Central India and the Bay current by Burma and Bengal which will probably have light to moderate rain.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC HALL FOR BOMBAY.

SUBJOINED is the report of the Committee on the question of a public hall offered by Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Manekji Petit:—

The Committee beg to report that, in connection with the offer of Rs. 1,00,000 made by Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit for the building of a Public Hall and accepted by the Corportation, the following terms, conditions, and provisions have been arranged in consultation with, and with the concurrence of Bai Dinbai Petit:—

1. That the said Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit shall give to the Corporation a sum of rupees five lakhs for building and furnishing a Public Hall in Bombay capable of accommodating and seating about 2,500 people.

2. That the Hall shall be built on the piece of ground between the Municipal Offices and the Police Magistrates' Court, which the Corporation have arranged to acquire from Government on the terms contained in Government Resolution No. 237 C, W.—1799 of 1895, P. W. Department, of 25th November 1895.

3. That the said Public Hall shall be named "The Nusserwanji Manekji Petit Public Hall."

4. That the Statue (of the late Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, Esq., for which, it is understood, is to be provided out of the funds subscribed by the public of Bombay to perpetuate his memory, shall alone be placed, when so provided, in a prominent position in the entrance hall of the said Public Hall. The said Statue shall be maintained and kept in good order and condition, and all reasonable care taken of it by the Corporation, but not so as to create any obligation on the part of the Corporation to replace it.

5. That the said Public Hall shall be available for all public and other meetings and gatherings convened for any lawful purpose, on the payment of such charges as may be generally fixed by the Committee hereinafter mentioned from time to time with the sanction of the Corporation.

6. That the said Public Hall and the furniture thereof shall be insured and kept in good order and condition by the Corporation, and that the fees levied for the use of the Hall shall be appropriated towards such maintenance.

7. That the Corpation shall keep the building insured at their cost against loss or damage by fire. All monies received by the Corporation under any such policy of insurance shall be applied towards making good the loss or damage for which the said monies may be paid.

8. That the said Public Hall shall be vested in the Corporation, and the management thereof shall be carried on by a Committee consisting of eight members, four of whom shall be appointed by the Corporation, from their own body every three years or whenever a vacancy may occur, and the remaining four and the vacancies therein by the donor, and after her decease by Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Esq., and after the decease of the donor and the said Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Esq., by the eldest male descendant for the time being of the said Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Esq., and failing such male descendant, by the eldest female lineal descendant for the time being of the said Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, Esq., and, failing such last mentioned descendant, then by the member of the Petit family, who for the time being shall be in the enjoyment of the title and dignity of Baronet lately conferred upon Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit by Her Imperial Majesty, and, failing such member, then by the said Corporation. The members for the time being of the Committee shall choose their own Chairman and may frame rules for the conduct of their business. Any question on which the members of the Committee are not agreed shall be decided by votes, each member having one vote and the Chairman having a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

9. That the Plans and Design of the said Hall shall be prepared, subject to the approval of the Corporation and of Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, by and the construction thereof carried out under the supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. The Corporation may, if they choose, pay any remuneration they may think fit to the said officer, but Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit shall not be liable for any portion thereof.

Cowasjee Hormusjee, Pheroseshah M. Mehta, Dinsha E. Wacha, G. Cotton, S. Rebsch, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, Jawerlal U. Yajnik, Accacio G. Viegas, and H. J. B. Hargrave.

In the matter of the floods a correspondent writes to us that since the 29th ultimo, the extraordinary floods that have come down the Cauvery have been productive of the most disastrous results. Several villages between the Cauvery and Coleroon have been submerged, causing immense destruction to property. A portion of Srirangam is now under water, and breaches have occurred in several tracts along the bunds of the Coleroon and Cauvery. The main road south of the Coleroon Bridge to the extent of some sixty or seventy feet has been breached and traffic has been suspended. The floods have been causing the greatest consternation among the native inhabitants, and much anxiety to the authorities. A party of the 4th Pioneer Regiment have been engaged on protective works in Srirangam and other places.

It ought not to be supposed that Bombay has a monopoly of floods this year. About a fortnight ago the river Damuda rose so high that the village of Bercogram, in the Burdwan District, was inundated for two days. In fact, to quote the words of Mr. G. C. Bose, who memorialises the District Magistrate on the matter "the flood-water within the village rose so high that the oldest man in the village who is more than eighty years of age, reports that he never saw or heard the like of it before. Many had to save themselves from drowning by betaking themselves to trees and to the roofs of thatched houses, while others had to pass nearly 36 hours standing in knee-deep water on the floor of their rooms. During the time the high water lasted, all the villagers had to starve for want of any plot of dry ground to cook their food on. About 300 houses came down and about as many were rendered useless for habitation purposes. About 150 heads of cattle floated away, of which about 125 have afterwards been rescued,—the remaining 25 are missing." It seems that the waters were dammed by the high ground behind, and were thus forced on to the homesteads. The memorialist ppays for immediate relief for the villagers, and asks that steps may be taken by Government to prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe. We have no doubt that everything possible will be done, but if, as the memorialist says, the river threatens to make Bercogram part of its bed the question obviously arises how far it is practicable to frustrate its intention.

REVIEWS.

Pierrette and the Abbe Birotteau, H. de Balzac (Macmillan and Co., London). The first of these two stories was written by the author for his future step-daughter's reading, and is dedicated to her. That fact rather limited De Balzac's sources of inspiration and kept his genius within bounds suited for the young French girl of that period. The tale is infinitely sad, impossibly sad, one would say but for the knowledge that life reveals from time to time fates more tragic than any novel or stage would dare present. Pierrette, a gentle, unpretending little girl, is transplanted from her poor home with her grand parents in an almshouse, to what seems to her the palatial residence of her cousins, retired tradespeople. There she lives, becoming the drudge, the Cinderella of the old brother and sister, who manage to crowd into her young life every cruelty and humiliation that their heartless wits can devise. The poor pretty little girl is miserable, but submissive. Her nature remains noble and pure in spite of contact with her sordid cousins, and we follow with indignation the cruel treatment she receives. It is a tragedy, and must have filled with sympathetic pain the heart of the young girl to whom it was dedicated. "The

the construction of new lines, some of which, they hope, will before long be carried into effect, as it is believed they can be shown not to be likely to impose any charge on the revenues of India. Proposal from my board for the construction of new broad-gauge line from Nagda to Delhi, Agra, and Allighur are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The doubling of this Company's Railway between Baroda and Bombay, now in progress, will enable it to carry a much larger traffic than it has hitherto had to do, whilst the construction of a direct chord-line south of the Mahi river, between Baroda and Godhra, strongly advocated by my Board, would shorten the present rail distance between Godhra and Bombay by about 25 miles, and would render it feasible a further reduction of railway charges on export produce. It is the desire of my Board to use to the best advantage the greater carrying power thus to be provided to draw fresh traffic to their system by reducing rates, by promoting construction of new branches, and by providing all necessary facilities for prompt handling of goods.

It will be convenient at this stage to give the reply of the Chamber to this contention, although it comes in the correspondence much later on. Writing to Major Ollivier, on July 25 last, Mr. Marshall says:—

This direct communication between Bombay and the North-West by a shorter route on a uniform gauge is urgently required scarcely, in the opinion of this Chamber, admits of discussion, and there can be no doubt that in the busy export season the traffic on the Bandikui-Ajmere Section of the R.-M. Railway is frequently in excess of its carrying capacity, but for many months of the year this is not so, and this year, as you state in your letter of 25th June, with a decrease in the exports into Bombay over your line, represented by 30 lakhs of rupees of earnings, there could have been no question of your being able to transport any additional produce which a readjustment of rates in favour of Bombay would have been likely to attract. Moreover, the recurring congestion on the Bandikui-Ajmere Section of the R.-M. Railway is, my Committee understand, mainly caused by local, not through, traffic, and the appropriate reply to the argument used by your Board is, therefore, not to maintain unfair relative rates between the North-West and Bombay, but to press for the construction of another line which this Chamber has continuously and vigorously done.

The case for the G. I. P. Railway with reference to the conveyance of cotton, from Cawnpore, as put by Mr. Barnett, the Agent, gives a fair idea of the line of argument of both companies in regard to existing rates:—

Your Committee are aware that the distance to the Calcutta port is 155 miles nearer than to Bombay, and with this advantage to the E. I. Railway, coupled with their cheaper coal, easier gradients and more even up and down traffic, they can carry at a rate per mile with fair profit that unfortunately this railway cannot touch without loss. A competition with the E. I. Railway would lower rates no doubt, and, if continued, would probably bring them down to a scale that would pay neither railway, but it would still leave a difference of charge in favour of Calcutta by reason of the less mileage, and the E. I. Railway Company has intimated in connection with similar matters, that lowering of rates on our part in direct competition with Calcutta, where distances are considerably in their favour, will be met by reductions on their line to maintain a difference of charge between the two ports in respect of its shorter mileage.

Mr. J. H. Apjohn, the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, wrote to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the subject, and his letter (published a few months back) goes to swell the correspondence. In regard to it, Mr. Marshall, in the letter written to Major Ollivier, before alluded to, s rcastically rema ks:—

Mr. J. H. Apjohn's paper can scarcely be taken as a serious contribution to the enquiry, that gentleman's geographical information being still at that stage which apparently only knows of one route between Bombay and the North-West—viz., the G. I. P. and Indian Midland—and is oblivious of the fact that the B. B. & C. I. and R.-M. lines to Delhi constitute th shortest means of communication; are in no way hampered by the range of mountains on the wrong side of which Bombay is so unfortunately situated (1,400 miles nearer Europe); run through many parts quite as fertile as Bengal; have proportionately as large a local traffic and earn jointly and severally a larger dividend on capital expenditure than the East Indian Railway. He ingeniously says, "that any attempt to divert the trade to Bombay by reduction of rates on the lines in that direction would be monstrous and should be most strenuously resisted," and in the next paragraph proceeds to propound a scheme for a rebate of 50 per cent. on railway freights on export produce. "Such rebates," he says, "would not in any way cause competition with Bombay." He might as well have added that on the Calcutta side, water does not run down hill.

In regard to the argument that any reduction on your through rates would be followed by a similar, or perhaps greater, reduction in rates to Calcutta, and a period of competition would then ensue, which might prove adverse to the railways on this side, Mr. Marshall writes:—

To a body of merchants such as this Chamber mainly consists of, whose entire business is one continuous competition from beginning to end, the results foreshadowed in this opinion, are perhaps, more lightly regarded than by railway companies accustomed to fix their rates on a scale yielding a certain profit. My Committee are, however, prepared to admit that there is a limit to the extent to which competition can be carried at the point at which it ceases to be profitable, and this brings us to another reason in favour of the existing position on which great stress is laid by all those who have joined in the discussion. That, owing to easier gradients, cheaper coal, and a more remunerative down traffic, the E. I. line are in a position to carry up traffic at lower rates than your line. This, in the opinion of my Committee is the leading argument in the whole discussion, and it is one on which they had counselled on the assistance of the railway experts of your own and the G. I. P. lines in helping them to arrive a definite conclusion, if it can be shown that the lines all round are carrying traffic as a rate which does not leave them an undue margin of profit, and that the relative costs of working are fully and fairly met by the relative rates, then the Committee of this Chamber would be prepared to admit that the arguments told heavily against their case as originally submitted.

Accordingly the letter proceeds to contend that as the rates on wheat and seed from Delhi—

Irrespective of the fact that Delhi is 67 miles nearer Bombay than Calcutta, give a charge to Bombay over Calcutta of 21 to 22½ per cent., the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings on the respective lines is not an unreasonable mode of estimating the concession which could be fairly claimed by the E. I. Those were:—

	1894.	1895.	Mean.
East Indian	36·87	34·07	35·97
B. B. & C. I.	37·37	37·39	37·38
Rajputana-Malwa	38·19	40·29	39·24

Taking the two latter together, adds the letter the mean would only show an excess percentage of working expenses to gross earnings on the B. B. & C. I. and R.-M. systems over the E. I. of about 1½ per cent. as a set-off against an excess freight of 22 per cent. This mode of computation may not be either exact or the identical basis on which the comparison should be made, but, in the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, it affords ample margin on which to claim a revision of the rates levied between the North-West and Bombay, and Calcutta, respectively. Such a revision could, the Chamber believes, be obtained by amicable arrangement with the competing lines and, failing that, section 42 of the Railway Act affords means of obtaining a remedy. Assuming, however, from the tenour of your two letters in reply to the Chamber's communication that you are not disposed to have recourse to this method, my Committee have decided to submit the correspondence to Government with a request that they may be pleased to take action under section 43 of the Act on the plea that the Chamber represents a class of traders in a local area being charged higher rates for similar services than a class of traders in another local area, and asking that a commission may be appointed as provided for by the Act to deal with and adjudicate upon the question.

According to this in imation the correspondence has been forwarded to the Bombay Government, with a l tter in which Mr Beaufort, the Chairman of the Chamber, says:—

From the correspondence it will be perceived that the Agents of these lines profess themselves powerless to effect of their own initiative or even to assist in obtaining any reduction in the existing charges to Bombay, and my Committee, therefore, see no other way of obtaining redress for the commercial community than by respectfully soliciting Government to appoint commissioners, as provided for under section 43 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. My Committee contend that the Chamber represents a class of traders in a local area being charged rates in excess of traders in another local area; and in terms of the section quoted they hold that it shall lie on the railway administrations to show that the rates now prevailing to Bombay, from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, are not preferential rates against Bombay traders.

HINDU BURIAL AND CREMATION GROUND AT DADUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me the ugh the medium of your paper to ventilate a subject affecting the most tender sentiments of a vast population, numbering about 300 as only residing at Talowly, Dadur. It is with no small degree of surprise and grief that I learn, what seems to me a most unjustifiable act, that land is likely to be required to be taken by the Bombay Municipality at the expense of the Municipal fund for a Municipal purpose, viz, for the purpose of converting the land in question into a Hindu cremation and burial ground. The piece of land in question is situated in the heart of Coombarwarra, Dadur, the conversion of which into a burial-ground is quite the mockery with even the principal tenets of Hinduism. Some thirty years ago it was resolved by Government to close all the cemeteries or burial-grounds in the island of Bombay on sanitary grounds (vide Dr. Leith, the first Health Officer's Report on the sanitary state of the Island of Bombay for the year 1862, para. 35th) all without exception,—Christian, Hindu, Mahomedan, Jewish, and even the Zoroastrian Tower of Silence itself, and provide other and indispensable places for the same for disposal by fire or birds of prey far away from human habitations. Accordingly, the Christian cemeteries were removed, that is, the dead bodies of Christians were taken for burial to either Sewree or Daravli, the former about six miles, and the latter nine miles from the town of Bombay; but no steps were taken regarding removal of the burial and cremation of the Mahomedans and Hindus, or the Parsis. I shall not enter into discussion the unreasonableness or otherwise of closing Christian burial-grounds and not interfering with those of other classes and communities may be some cogent reasons or tenable secret, and therefore unknown to us. opportunity of respectfully suggesting consideration of our present Health the advisability of selecting some ed for the proposed Hindu burial-

Yours, &c.,

J. G. D'SOUZA.

FUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and accomplished as harmless and instantaneous, imparting to the Complexion Each and Co.

THE VILLAGE MAHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much amused with my Ratnagiri friend, Mr. Desai's letter in your paper of the 4th instant on the subject for the emoluments of the mofussil village Mahars. Government are well aware of the growing inadequacy of these emoluments, but the question is, where is the money to come from? Let us look round. We have at present eighteen districts in the Bombay Presidency, and with, say, one thousand villages in each, we have eighteen thousand villages to provide for. With one Mahar for each village, at Rs. 10 a year, the country must pay Rs. 180,000 per annum; and with two Mahars per village, Rs. 360,000. Those who wish it, can easily calculate how many Mahars they want, and what remuneration they must have, to get at an adequate idea of the cost to the country. It is easy for vakils and people like Mr. Desai to sit down and write on economic problems of this kind in the retirement of their houses, but they would do better if they showed us the remedies. Will Mr. Desai and his Brahmin friends favour an augmentation of the income-tax or of any of our other taxes? Unless they can suggest ways and means they had better keep silent and leave the work of Government to the Government, and confine themselves to their homes and to the dark specs of their social customs. I have for some time noticed various incubrations of Mr. Desai's in the public papers, but his theories are crude, immature and unworkable—sometning after the style of teaching one's grandmother to suck eggs. A certain friend of mine now retired used to say that it was well to allow the exuberant fancies of our native educated youths to find a vent in public prints, and that they did little or no harm, as the evaporation and froth soon disappeared. There are of course two sides to views of this sort. We can of course pass over the childish vanity of a certain native magistrate who used to favour us some time back with his Latin quotations in his judgments, and send them to the press for airing, but letters like Mr. Desai's are different. They are likely to cause a ferment amongst the Mahars. It is true the Mahars don't read the "Gazette," but the native friends of Mr. Desai will keep the ball rolling in their native papers, and considerable discontent will be raised among the Mahars if this results in extra cost to the country, and—may I add—extra taxes and burdens. Our native friends must thank Mr. Desai for them, who is like a child who has set an engine in motion which he cannot stop.—Yours, &c.,

A CIVIL SERVANT.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT AT HURLINGHAM.

"AN Indian critic" writing to the "Pioneer" says:—What was lacking in quality was at any rate amply made up for in quantity in the Inter-Regimental Polo tournament which was played off at Hurlingham during the week ending July 4th. No less than twelve teams entered for the tournament, all, except the Artillery team, being furnished by Cavalry regiments. To the ordinary observer, straight from the hard-fought fields of Lucknow, Lahore or Umballa, polo, as played by the twelve regiments at Hurlingham, would be considered apparently in its infancy in England. That this is not altogether the case is, however, proved by the fact that even the best players from India are completely at sea on English grounds for a season or more. The apparent discrepancy in play is therefore more due to the state of the ground, and the size and lack of handiness of many of the ponies rather than to individual faults in the players. The result, however, from an on-looker's point of view, one who has not taken these disadvantages into consideration—and an on-looker cannot be expected to spend the afternoon in making allowances—is distinctly disappointing. On les play during the tournament there was not a team which could with credit hold its own against anyone of a dozen teams which are now in India, and perhaps one of the most mediocre teams that played was that of the 9th Lancers, which won the tournament. Again, out of 48 players who took part in the tournament it would only be possible to name one man, Captain Macbean, of the 13th Hussars, who could be considered in any light a first-class player. The reason for this great discrepancy in play is to be found not only in the state of the ground but in the training of the men and ponies. In England the polo season proper lasts for two or three months only, and we have men and ponies who have never seen each other, and the latter perhaps never having played a game in their lives before May 1st, exhibiting their skill, or rather want of skill, before thousands of spectators at Hurlingham by the end of June or beginning of July, in the inter-regimental tournament. It can hardly be wondered, therefore, that nothing very brilliant in the way of play is seen. And this point gives an opening to a very sensible grievance, which is constantly being heard. Imagine or imagine the stupendous financial imperfections of the Hurlingham or Ranelagh Club in asking every gentleman to pay "ten shillings" gate money, to see such a travesty of a polo match as that between the Subalterns of the Blues versus the Subalterns Royal Artillery. We can see the cricket match between Oxford versus Cambridge or England versus Australia for half-a-crown, and we can certainly see a vastly superior game of polo on any station-ground in India to the ordinary run of Hurlingham and Ranelagh games for nothing, wherefore then this exorbitant charge?

Before the final match in the inter-regimental tournament we made a careful examination of the ground, and it would most certainly have made the hair of an Honorary Secretary in India turn grey. Not only was the ground itself not level, but quite undulating, with a sharp incline for a hundred yards into one of the goals, and it was covered all over, with a partially erased hoof-marks, deep enough to bury from a half to quarter of the ball. On making enquiries we found that the reason for this was that the players insist on having the ground watered to such an extent, that whenever a game takes place it must necessarily work up badly, and as there is no time for scratching before the match the only remedy is the roller, and rolling, as abovementioned, merely smoothes over the surface, but by no means fills up the holes made.

As to polo tactics there was nothing new to be seen, but there are several points of difference between the game as played in England and in India. For instance, rules about crossing, if they exist, are apparently not observed in England. As long as a man can squeak across another, all parties are satisfied. During the present season Hurlingham would have furnished at least a dozen funerals, if the games had been played on Indian grounds. The next most noticeable point is the strict observance of the rule that no delay is to take place in setting the ball going again when hit out, or behind. No delay at all takes place in England, and unless one is watching carefully the ball may have been hit behind and out again without one's noticing any cessation in the game. This is an excellent custom and might well be introduced in India, where no such rule exists, but is never acted upon. Left-handed players are allowed in England, though not in India (why not?), and one who rejoiced in the name of "Mary" played for the 13th Hussars. "Mary" was a somewhat inferior player, but his left-hand play made him a very awkward customer to handle.

In keeping with the thoroughly amateur nature of the play was the behaviour of the spectators. These consisted of the best dressed and smartest men and women in London, and they showed their interest in the game by calmly walking into the middle, or very nearly the middle of ground whilst the final tie between the 9th Lancers and 13th Hussars was being played out. It is no exaggeration to say that there were two hundred people, mostly ladies, actually standing fifty yards inside the touch line, and calmly watching the game from this coign of vantage. It was with sincere joy that we saw this unmannerly and unsportsman-like crowd scattered to the four winds by the galloping ponies, though with fine disregard for all rules they immediately returned when the rush had passed. The sticks used by most players are very much the same as those used in India, cane handles with light ash heads. The balls are not made of bamboo-root, but of some hard light coloured wood (possibly willow) and are of about the same weight as Indian balls. The regulation height for ponies is 14 hands 2 inches, but there were several ponies touching 15 hands, and several which would measure 13 hands 3 inches. Not therefore at all a level lot taken all round. One of the best ponies on the ground was a small dun pony of Captain Maclaren's, an Indian pony we were informed, and a weedy bay Arab belonging to one of the 9th Lancers played excellently, and is absolutely sound-in-hour at a stretch. The majority of the English ponies pulled up very well and went round very sharp considering their size. There were some beauties in point of shape and breeding amongst them, but not to our fancy active looking enough to do themselves justice at polo. One does not want a miniature weight carrying hunter for polo. In India we play for 40 minutes in a tournament, here the game's play, divided into three periods of twenty minutes, is the time allotted. Each twenty minutes again is divided into two portions of ten minutes to allow for change of ponies, but no one dreams of changing in less time than ten minutes. Here players in India might take a wrinkle, for the constant changing of ponies is a positive nuisance. If a pony is in proper condition, which he certainly should be at a tournament, it is entirely unnecessary to change him every two minutes as some players do. We might with the greatest advantage introduce the English rule, that play continues without a break of any description for ten minutes, and any one who wants to change a pony, must do so at his own risk. We should thus avoid the interminable drag, which a tournament game in India almost invariably degenerates into. In an average game there are three minutes of non-play to every minute of play, which is manifestly absurd.

GIRLS ALL MEN LIKE.

It's an extraordinary thing how fond men are of confiding in a girl, and how much sooner they are of confiding their troubles than their joys! The reason for this is not, of course, far to seek. They are as much in need of sympathy as all poor human nature is, and they know better than to look for it in a man; woman is the place to turn to if you want a return, and so to woman they go.

Perhaps a man is never happier than when he is telling a girl sorrows. This sounds somewhat of a paradox, but it is not one in reality. There is such a sweet solace in female sympathy, such a healing balm in the consolation a girl gives.

But it isn't every sort of a girl to whom a man tells his troubles by any means. He doesn't commit the folly of relating them to the fashionable society woman, for instance.

He does not tell his troubles to the fast, masculine girl. She thinks it a point of honour to laugh at all feeling, whether her own or others; and she apes the faults of mankind far more than its virtues, and thinks it a sign of weak womanhood to sympathise with anybody.

A man tells his trouble to the womanly girl. He knows her as soon as he sees her somehow. She has a kind of atmosphere about her which makes him feel at once that she will take a keen interest in him and his affairs, and draw him on to talk of them, and by her best to help him by every means in her power. The very way her soft eyes meet his wiles his confidences from him; and the tone of her voice as she says, "Oh, how dreadful! I'm so sorry!" makes him long to tell her more, that he may have the chance of hearing her say it again.

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MAJOR RODDY OWEN.

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

"ONE who knew him" writes in the "Daily News"—Poor Roddy Owen! It is, indeed, strange to be asked to set down one's reminiscences of him when one looks at the old worn-out stamp-book we three of us owned in common at the old Great Malvern School, and when one remembers that of the three owners one fell at Isandhlwana, one died at Ambigol Wells, and the survivor takes a very keen interest in all that relates to that Africa of which Edward Roderick Owen was so much for England. I still have under my eyes the beautiful Sicilian and Orange Free States stamps he gave our Joint collection, and as I look at their bright colours, unrivelled in some ways in the philatelic art, I cannot but think with sorrow of him who has gone, of him who in some ways bid fair to be in due course one of the greatest of Etonians. I can see him now, the delicate, fairheaded boy as he came to "Southlea" Mr. E. R. C. Hays' school at Great Malvern, and I can see him as he left for India to join his regiment at Quetta, and to take part in the Chitral campaign. I knew him under two widely different characters and at two widely different times, for with his sporting career I had nothing to do, and looking back I can now see, as I never did before, how completely the boy was the father of the man.

Edward Roderick Owen would, I am convinced, have had he lived, placed his name high in the world's annals. He was simply one of the most perfect diplomats living. Born and bred among the first three or four in a school generation which counted in its numbers Mr. George Curzon, Sir Gerald Portal, and Mr. Hardinge. Nothing to the external eye announced his future career. He came of a family of sportsmen, in whom tact was the essential quality. It was his father who detected in Fred Archer, then a lanky stable lad at Presbury the makings of that future jockey, and it was Fred Archer who, in his turn, gave Roddy Owen to the English turf. Had it not been for Mr. Owen Fred Archer would probably have followed his father's calling as (I think) a village publican.

At school, Edward Roderick Owen showed but little promise as a sportsman. He was "fair" at games, especially cricket, but not in any sense a rider, and as scholar, though very painstaking, did not shine in the classics, for which Mr. Hay's school, was famous.

It was at Eton he first showed the tact which distinguished him so greatly in after life. "Whatever he did," as a friend said who had known him for more than five-and-twenty years, "he did well." He was sent to by no means a very distinguished house, a house which has never come to the front in any way, either in the Playing Fields or on the River, and yet in two years he rose to the top of the tree. He was in that Set of all Sets the "Smartest Set" in Eton. He owed the result mainly to the popularity of his brother, Mr. Hugh Owen, who had preceded him at Eton, and to his own perfect manners. In dress he was the arbiter elegantiarum, though in school, I fear, he more often, though with perfect coolness, despite, perhaps, inward fears, made acquaintance with Dr. Hornby in a cassigatory than in a rewarding capacity. Could his collection of Eton birches have been kept in order, I believe, have rivalled that attributed rightly or wrongly to Lord William Beresford, whose great "pal" he afterwards became. Amongst his form mates I note with interest in this school, also several who afterwards became famous for their deeds of daring in wild countries. Amongst them Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, who was the chief instrument in extracting from Lo Bengula the concession on which the Rand Rhodes concession on which the British South Africa Chartered Company was found; Mr. Harford, afterwards drowned in fording a river in Afghanistan with, I think, the Eleventh Hussars; Mr. Crosse, well-known in the 9th Dragoons; Mr. Stuart Wortley, the famous painter; Mr. Waldo Story, not less famous as a sculptor; Messrs. Beaufoy, Luttrell, Wilson, Noble, and, I believe, Beech, well known as M.P.'s; and Mr. Arnold de Grey and Mr. Charles Myers, who ranked high in the lists of the working clergy.

Roddy Owen's debut at Eton was not happy. He was severely bullied by a boy at his dame's who, rightly or wrongly, thought Roddy Owen had given cause to complain of his elder brother, and I can recollect well how he was rescued from his tormentor by the stern decrees of Mr. F. C. Ricardo, then captain of the boats, and considered in the Grenadier Guards. After his rescue from his first cares he entered the lists as an elegant, and in two or three halves ranked as amongst the first at Eton, a thing never achieved by any one in the house before.

I pass over many years during a time when Roddy Owen was winning laurels on the Turf, and when I, personally, saw nothing of him though something of his family, to the time when he was with Sir Gerald Portal, thanks largely to the interest of Sir Redvers Buller, on his Uganda mission. It is not too much to say that it was Roddy Owen, the "Observer," the "Westminster Gazette," a certain Easterner and M. P., and a certain Liverpool M.P., who would probably prefer to remain nameless, who saved the Upper Nile and the Valley of the Nile to England.

Sir Gerald Portal wished to confine the limits of the English Protectorate to Uganda proper, in other words, to disinterest England entirely in all the countries which lay in the Nile Valley between the Somerset Falls and Wadi Halfa, and in all the rich regions of Ruwenzori, and of the Albert, Albert Edward Nayanza, and of the Semliki Valley. The rest of the Soudan was to be left open to French, Belgians, Italians, Russians, or Italians, and the future of Egypt was to be at the mercy of any foreigner who had engineering knowledge enough to build a dam to divert the Nile inundation to the irrigation of the lands which surround Khartoum. Sir Gerald Portal himself was bound by his private instructions to content himself with the occupation of the Uganda marked as such on the maps of the Church Missionary Society, and to leave to their fate the important provinces of Unyoro, Toro, Angkora, &c., which constitute the strategic key of the Nile region. Roddy Owen saw the danger, and, perceiving that "Gerry" Portal's instructions had been drawn up in ignorance of the real facts of the case, he persisted in declining to evacuate the chain of advanced forts, which secured Unyoro, and kept Kata-Raga, the French and Belgians, from the head waters of the Nile. He was forced to accompany Sir G. Portal on his way down to the coast, but his wrath boiled over in Kavirondo, and hearing rumours of mutiny, which proved but too true, amongst the Soudanese troops, then holding the Western parts of Uganda, he returned thither, quelled the rebels literally by the terror of his eye, and, I believe, of a hippopotamus rifle. Simultaneously he embarked on his voyage to Wadelai, literally against the orders of the then Government. As its result, he saved the Valley of the Nile for England. That for fifteen miles he passed under the constant fire of Arab guns from the crank leaky boat he treated as a mere nothing, quite unworthy of mention, just as he had treated his crossing a river in West Africa seething with crocodiles, in face of a force of cannibals the year before. He had no boastfulness in his composition. Thanks to the exertions of some Parliamentary friends, the Colonial and Foreign Offices in answer to repeated questions had to admit that it was not true that Colonel Colvile, who replaced Sir Gerald Portal in Uganda, had instructions which might justify Major Owen, a brevet he had gained in the Zulu War, in the course he had pursued, but his brilliant dash to Wadelai, the importance of which can only be paralleled in this reign by the "dash" of the officer who secured Perim for England, was practically undertaken wholly on his own initiative.

Two years before he was ordered to Morocco to see some tribal fighting at Tangiers, but had characteristically forgotten to ascertain which side was in favour with the European Legations at Tangiers, and would, probably, have had to fight in the ranks of the Angrabress, had he not been prevented from starting by the orders of the Governor of Gibraltar, who had overheard him talking over his travelling plans with some members of his staff. He utilised the leisure at Gibraltar to make a survey of Ceuta, got up as an English clergyman of the Broad Church persuasion, and well do I recollect his saying, when I chaffed him on his attire, which revealed little of the brilliant "Roddy" Owen of Eton days, "Yes, it would not have suited me then, but I am a changed fellow now, Changed he was, indeed, largely owing to the influence of Canon Fleming, of St. Michael's, Chester square, whose preaching he constantly attended with the greatest interest, and whom, when in Uganda, he often longed to hear.

SPEED OF AN OCEAN WAVE.

THE fastest things upon the ocean are not the transatlantic greyhounds or the swiftest of torpedo boats, but the big rollers that produce the uncomfortable swell so familiar to ocean voyagers. These rush along at express train speed, faster than any craft. The bigger the wave the quicker it races along. This is the interesting fact which Professor Boys, an English scientist, who has made waves a life study, announced before the Royal Institution, in London, the other day.

In great contrast to these great Atlantic rollers are the tiniest little waves that the human eye can detect. If you look at the surface of a glass of water standing on a restaurant table, it appears to be quite smooth and motionless. But, notwithstanding that the ceaseless heavy traffic outside may be shaking the building and the table and glass with a perceptible tremour. The trembling, in fact, produces tiny little ripples on the surface of the water, but it apparently does not. If a beam of limelight is thrown on the water, however, and the reflection caught on the wall, it will be seen that the surface of the water is not at all placid, but broken up with ripples that dart backward and forward like lightning. It is their immense speed that deceives the eye. These tiny waves are the exception to the rule that the greater the wave the higher the speed. These tiny heapings up travel with tremendous rapidity because they are dominated by what is called the "skin tension" of the liquid.

Few people are aware that when they plunge into their bath of a morning, they have to break through a kind of elastic envelope, representing the skin on the surface of the water. It is this elastic skin, which is present more or less in all liquids, that causes the formation of drops. If you leave a fine, even thread of syrup on a plate, it will very soon draw itself up into a string of little beads. A stream of water running from a tap falls into drops as soon as the electric skin has a chance to do its work. The surface of the skin of the water causes the tiniest waves to hurry along so fast that they cannot be seen.

If the surface of a pool of mercury is tickled with the point of a very delicate trembling needle, to the unaided eye it looks perfectly serene. But some brilliant light reflected on it from a screen (after passing through a device which enables the eye to watch rapidly moving objects, as if they were standing still), shows the surface to be agitated with the prettiest circling ripples, hundreds passing in a second. It is quite certain, therefore, that the most placid pool or lake is constantly agitated by waves (due to the tremors of the earth) that in the absence of microscopic vision the human eye unaided cannot detect.

WHAT TO DO IN A FAINTING FIT.

THE patient should be laid full length on the floor, face upwards, without pillow or prop for the head; all fastenings, buttons, and bands about the neck, chest, waist, and legs loosened; the free ingress of pure, cool air insured by open windows and doors. If in a few minutes consciousness does not return, a few drops of cold water may be dropped over the face from the fingers held high above it; smelling salts, aromatic vinegar, &c., passed to and fro under the nose; a small pinch of snuff or pepper put into one nostril or both; and may also be tickled with a feather or slip of paper; and the face, neck, chest, arms, and backs of the hands sharply flipped with the wet corner of a towel.

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X. RAYS IN SURGERY.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" writes:—The first laboratory at which patients may be regularly examined by means of the Rontgen X Rays has now been established in Berlin. Messrs. A. Roeder and Co., manufacturers of electric lamps at Charlottenburg, have opened this laboratory, which is under the management of Professors Buka, of the Polytechnicum here, the same who made the important discovery that the light of the X rays could be clearly seen with the naked eye through a screen smeared with a mixture of barium-cyanide. I visited the laboratory to-day, and was present at the examination of various patients, what I saw being of the deepest interest. There was, for instance, a gentleman from Sweden, who had come to Berlin to consult the doctors about a swelling of his arm, of which the causes had mystified the profession at home. Professor Konig, the successor of Professor von Bardeleben as director of the surgical clinic of the Berlin University, sent his patient to Professor Buka. For the purposes of the examination his arm, resting on the table above a common photographic plate, was exposed for about 12 minutes to the rays. The plate was then immediately developed, and showed clearly a thickening of the bone of the forearm at a certain spot. Next a boy of 16 came in, attended by his doctor, who wished to see how his arm, which had been broken some weeks ago, was healing. A forthnight ago when the first photograph was taken the healing process was shown to be somewhat tardy. To-day it showed excellent progress, and one could clearly see how the two parts of the broken bone had joined. The photograph was to-day only taken for the collection of the Professor, for it was not necessary at all we being able by means of the X rays to see distinctly the bones and the fracture though the boy's arm was dressed and bandaged.

Professor Buka also succeeded in taking photographs of malformations of the hip-joint, which often occur in children. While we were watching the examination a gentleman came in, introduced himself to the professor, and told him that his uncle, a man of fifty-one, had from his twelfth year been suffering from epileptic fits. He asked whether the professor was able to discover the spot, probably a tumour in the brain, which was the cause of the fits. Professor Buka expressed his regret not to be able to fulfil his visitor's wish. But not in any sense a failure, for the heavy tax these experiments were on the agricultural provinces, and served to show that some of the Emperors were concerned with other interests than merely their own. There was a letter from the Emperor Hadrian, when the Emperor was sixty years of age, which was in reply to some officious friend who had sent him some advice about the need of preparing for death. The Emperor replies in somewhat testy strain, pointing out that he had reached an age when he had long been prepared for death, which had no terrors for him. The papyrus was evidently a school-boy's copy of some well-known text, for it abounds in errors of spelling, and the boy then began it on the same papyrus. Apparently it was in the nature of a school imposition. There was a list of church furniture—not only of the kitchen, but of the library, which, as it had contained twenty-three vellum and three papyri books. There was another exercise by a boy about the punishment of the wicked, and a long series of arithmetical accounts in Latin. There were a number of private letters which served to show that life then did not differ much from life in the modern world. The literary documents had a wider bearing. If they had already assembled. From the garden gates the guests walked along the shady, winding paths, and had an opportunity of admiring there was no little known to Londoners, namely, there were several pieces of Homer, one piece giving the text as it was before it was got at by the Alexandrine critics, and contained a line and a-half which did not appear elsewhere. There was a piece of some philosophic treatise, probably Plato's; three orations of Demosthenes, and some pieces of a lost tragedy, probably by Euripides. Another piece was of a prose fable referring to the institution of marriage by Zeus. He wished more particularly to deal with what was to be expected in Egypt, and what that wonderful country might still be anticipated to produce. That country had given us much, and it was not wonderful to expect more if they were allowed to dig there. We had secured much that was good; very likely some of the best of such authors as Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristotle, but much of the best was also lost. There was Sappho, and it was not at all improbable that they might find in the Fayum pieces of her work, perhaps, a complete roll of them. Coming down to the great age of Athens, there was much missing. There were have two old comedians, Eupolis and Cratinus, who might been better than Aristophanes. Those who had seen the latter's work enacted, in spite of all the grotesqueric attendant on the reproduction of so ancient an author, found the greatest human interest in him, and he told of the remark of one undergraduate to another at the close of the performance of "The Frogs" at Oxford: "By Jove, old chap, if this was on at the Gaiety it would run for months" (laughter). There were great gaps to fill in historical, philological, and ecclesiastical literature. Where were the writings of Papias, this monk of Hierapolis, who took down from the lips of St. John the words and deeds of his Master when on earth? There were some of the prizes which might yet come out. There were not only the wholly lost, but the partially lost, for "The Babylonians" and "The Banqueters" of Aristophanes, Aristotle's other books, and the like had yet to appear. What was particularly wanted was an early copy of the New Testament, and he had no doubt that if would yet find a papyrus of it in some early Christian tomb. He had been asked fifty years ago where they should look for manuscripts, the answer would probably have referred them to monasteries and palaces. There were vague hopes of the library of Alexandria, but he felt that it was established beyond question that nothing remained of that library. The soil of Alexandria was damp, and anything buried in it, even if as tough as vellum, would long ago. He then spoke of the next most excellent expectation that mortal eye would ever see a book belonging to the library of Alexandria. He described his own searches in Levantine Monasteries, and the light of Sinai flashes from his eyes as he spoke of what more might be expected from searching the great private houses of Constantinople. He had also hopes of Sinai and the ruins of the Monasteries of Nitria. About a generation ago they turned to Egypt, which had special conditions favourable to the search. The cheapness of writing materials there led to the multiplication of MSS., and it had contained many rich and educated Greeks. While in other countries MSS. had to be preserved carefully, in Egypt they might lie under the sand or in tombs and not be much damaged.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

LONG ago people who were exposed to the weather naturally paid more or less attention to its changes, and learned to rely upon certain appearances or signs. Most of the proverbs which in this way observation was put into proverbs that have now become trite. The most trustworthy are those which have reference to the atmosphere in respect to dampness.

"When the sky is very full of stars, expect rain."

"Animals becoming restless and uneasy foretell storms."

"If the new moon appears with the points of the crescent turned up, the month will be dry; if the points are turned down, it will be wet."

"Leaves turned up so as to show the under side indicate rain."

"When the little pink-eyed flowers of the pimpernel are widely extended in the morning, generally expect a fair day; when they are closed, rain will soon follow."

"When the perfume of flowers or the odour of fruit is unusually perceptive, rain may be expected."

"When it is evening, ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red; and the morning, it will be foul weather to-day for the sky is red."—Bible.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set, and by the bright track of his fiery car gives token of a goodly day to-morrow."—Shakespeare.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WITH the seaside season in England alpaca, the thinner makes of summer tweed and homespun, and the indispensable serge have come well to the front. Some of the alpacas are surprisingly pretty. The surface shows a sheen quite equal to that of silk, and as it wears twice as long as the produce of the silkworm's toils, "its qualities equal its charms," as the old language of flower books said of mignonette. Perhaps the most attractive varieties are those that are shot in pale tints, such as pink and cream-colour, apple-green, and ivory, palest mauve and shrimp pink But for useful seaside wear the darker colours are preferred. Navy blue is among these pre-eminent, and all shades of tan-colour and biscuit are in demand as well as chocolate and cigar-brown, and many shades of grey. An attractive union is tan with cream-colour. In every case the skirts are perfectly plain and untrimmed, and not quite so full as they have been. This is a relief for which we should feel grateful. The skirt, as at present worn, is easier to walk in than any we have worn for at least a dozen years. The clinging ones that preceded the "umbrella" and the "bell" hampred the ankles considerably, and the very wide ones were almost as bad in windy weather, blowing in swirls round the feet and impeding movement. The width is fairly moderate, and the length all that can be desired, clearing the ground all round and, in addition to considerations of convenience and cleanliness, giving to the whole figure a look of smart alertness which suggests youth and activity even when the wearer can lay no special claim to either quality.

One seaside costume is made of fawn-coloured alpaca, cut with a special view to bicycling, since the skirt fastens at either side of the front breadth by means of buttons and buttonholes. The bodice is open in front, showing a neat blouse, with bands of string-coloured inertion across the top. A lace-edged muslin collar is turned down over the neckband, and is detachable. This blouse or front may be in any pale colour, but the fancy of the moment is for grass lawn. Blouses of this popular material are sold with detachable white linen collar suffering from epileptic fits. He asked whether the professor was able to discover the spot, probably a tumour in the brain, which was the cause of the fits. Professor Buka expressed his regret not to be able to fulfil his visitor's wish. But not in any sense a failure, for the heavy tax these experiments were on the agricultural provinces, and served to show that some of the Emperors were concerned with other interests than merely their own. There was a letter from the Emperor Hadrian, when the Emperor was sixty years of age, which was in reply to some officious friend who had sent him some advice about the need of preparing for death. The Emperor replies in somewhat testy strain, pointing out that he had reached an age when he had long been prepared for death, which had

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY
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And by Leading Physicians.

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Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
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AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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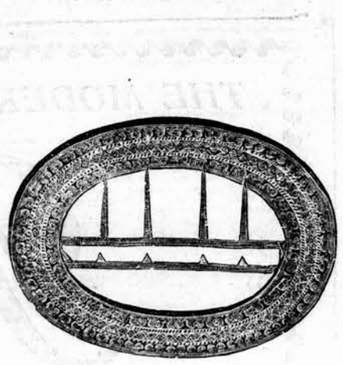

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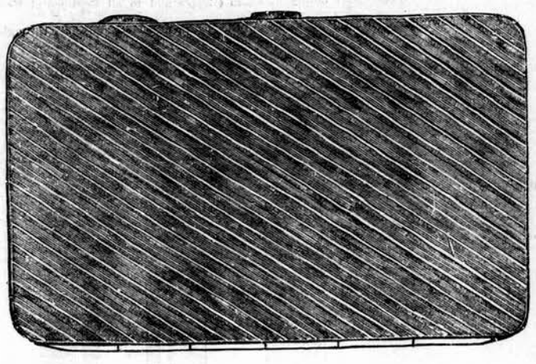

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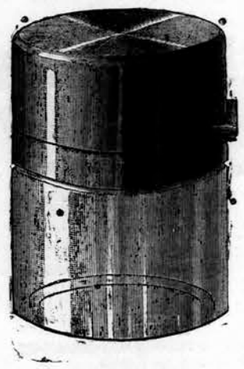

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[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

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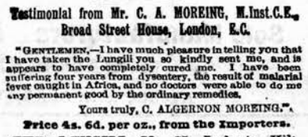

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

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For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

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For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Restoring all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
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For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

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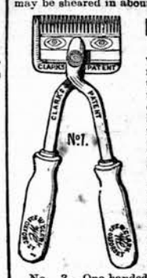
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes. Price 7-7-0.



HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-hande dClipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for legs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,
Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of cut, namely, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S ONLY GENUINE IS THE
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"charming" odour, of all Dealers th
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When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 13 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18637, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

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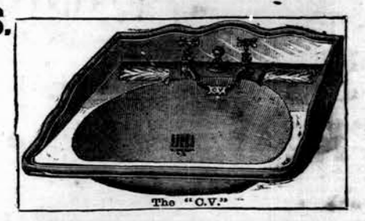

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